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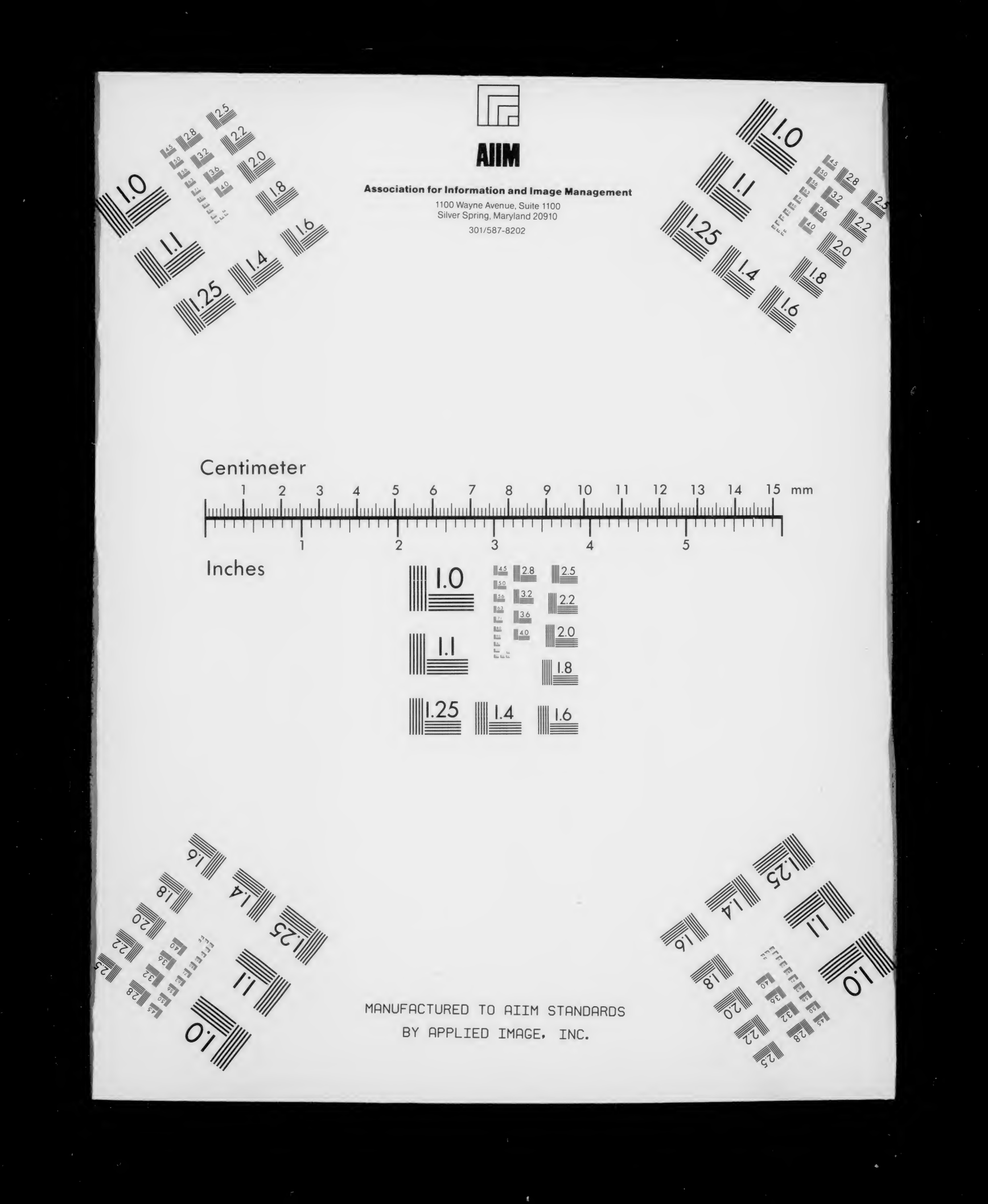
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GEROLD'S

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

to

VIENNA

2. Edition

1873.

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VIENNA.

A FAITHFUL GUIDE TO THE AUSTRIAN METROPOLIS

AND

ITS ENVIRONS.

2. EDITION

WITH A MAP OF THE TOWN AND THE GROUNDPLANS OF THE THEATRES AND THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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General Hints on Vienna, its Suburbs, and Environs.

(The letters and Arabic figures in parenthesis behind the buildings or other objects indicate, where they are to be found on the annexed map of the town.)

Vienna, the great metropolis of the Austrian Empire, is situated at the foot of the Kahlenberg, on the southern bank of the Danube, at an elevation (near the gate of Mariahilf — B. 6) of 205 Metres above the level of the sea, and at a distance of twenty (German) miles from the Hungarian frontier. The ancient city rises on a sloping plain which declines towards the river and extends along one arm of the Danube called the „Vienna Canal", whilst its suburbs mostly occupy a higher position. The Vienna Canal, in conjunction with another arm of the Danube called „Kaiserwasser" (imperial waters), forms an islet on which the suburb „Leopoldstadt" has its seat.

The main stream of the Danube passes Vienna at a distance of half a german mile, but is actually being regulated at an expence of 25,000.000 fl. and will thereby reach the town; a vast enterprise, begun in 1870, very worthy looking at.

The situation of Vienna, in a great valley, between a northern and southern range of mountains, renders the town accessible to unpleasant high easterly and north-easterly winds.

The most comprehensive and beautiful view of Vienna is indisputably to be obtained from the top of

183886

St. Stephen's steeple, although surveyed from the Cupola of St. Charles, the town presents greater number of most picturesque groups of buildings. From the summit of the „Wienerberg", upon which stands the monument called „Spinnerin am Kreuz", a general view of the town may likewise be obtained and, viewed from different points of the Kahlengebirge, as from the *Klause*, near *Nussdorf*, the „Himmel", the „Krapfenwäldchen" and the „Leopoldsberg", (three heights in the vicinity of *Grinzing*), the whole *ensemble* of the town may be obtained to great advantage.

The **circumference** of the town with its surrounding suburbs, amounts to 19.000 Metres and is precised by a wall 4 Metres high and a ditch extending as far as the Spittelau and Erdberg, where the soil at once declines rapidly towards the river.

The ancient or internal City occupies as nearly as possible the centre of the town and covers an area of more then 2,800.000 □ Metres. It was formerly separated from the suburbs by ramparts 16 Metres high, furnished with 11 bastions and a deep ditch surrounding them. Between the latter and the suburbs lay the *Glacis*, a vast space of open ground overgrown with grass and planted with trees, which was, in summer, a very pleasant place of resort for promenaders, nurses, and frolicking children. — These fortifications have been done away with since 1857, and it is owing to this change, that Vienna has so recently been embellished and now possesses a street, the Ringstrasse, which, in regularity and magnificence, is certainly not surpassed by any other in Europe.

The Lastenstrasse forms the boundary of the town with the suburbs. The latter are divided into nine districts, viz: I, The City; II, the Leopoldstadt; III. the Landstrasse; IV, the Wieden; V, Margarethen; VI. Mariahilf; VII. Neubau; VIII, the Josephstadt; IX, the Alsergrund. Each of these districts is recognisable by the special colour in which the numbers of the houses it contains are painted. The respective numbers of the houses run from Stephen's square, with Nr. 1 to the left and Nr. 2 to the right.

Of 12 old **gates** once belonging to the City, two only have remained: the Burgthor (gate of the palace) (D. 5.) and the Francis-Joseph gate (Franz-Josephsthor) (E. 4.) between the two buildings of the Post-Office and the Custom-House.

An hour's walk will easily take the stranger through the entire „Ringstrasse", for the city contains only 1300 buildings, 140 streets and 20 squares, one of which the „Hof" is the largest and measures 135 Metres in length by 73 Metres in breadth. The most remarkable squares besides this are: The „Hoher Markt" (High Market), the „Josephsplatz" (Joseph square), the „Burgplatz" (square of the Palace), „Neuer Markt" (New-Market), „Graben" (ditch), „Stephansplatz" (Stephen's square), St. Michael's square, the „Judenplatz" (Jews' square), the „Freiung" etc.

Notwithstanding recent embellishments, the streets of the ancient town are generally narrow, but very cleanly kept. As regards public buildings in the gothic style we observe the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, the Minorites Church, and the Church of Maria Stiegen, which date from the middle ages; — the Church of the Redeemer (Votiv-Kirche), the Church of the Lazarists (Mariahilf suburb), the Church of St. Elizabeth (Wieden suburb), and the parish church of the formerly so called suburb „Weissgärber". The construction of these four churches, belongs to modern times, and

Vienna is indebted to the good taste and skill of architect *Fischer* of Erlach, for the many fine buildings in the Italo-French style with which, under the reign of Charles VI, he enriched the town. After a long series of years, during which architecture was slumbering, it was at last roused out of its state of torpor and has, within the last fifteen years, produced great numbers of public monuments and edifices worthy of a large Metropolitan town.

Characteristics of the town are the many court-passages which establish shortnings between different streets, so that those who are acquainted with them can greatly abridge the length of their perambulations through the town.

The most fashionable, lively and crowded streets of the town are: the *Ringstrasse*, the *Graben*, *Kohlmarkt*, *Stephansplatz*, *Rothenthurmstrasse*, *Kärntnerstrasse* and adjacent streets. It is there that the finest shops, the best-frequented cafés, the handsomest carriages, and the fashions of the day, are to be seen to great advantage; but it is in the Praterstrasse where, especially on sundays and holidays, the different classes of the people may be seen flocking to the *Prater*, the Hydepark of Vienna, and the circulation here can fairly bear comparison to the crowded thoroughfares of London or Paris.

The suburbs have all been rebuilt during the two last centuries (owing to their having been burnt down by the Turks during the siege of 1683); they are therefore more regular and their streets generally broader and straighter than those of the old city. The Neubau, Josephstadt and the principal street of the suburb Mariahilf deserve on that score to be noticed, and

the traveller who, entering the town, chances to drive through the latter street, conceives, when he has reached the bottom of it, a very favourable notion of the general aspect of Vienna. The Palace gate stands straight before him and above this is to be seen the ancient Imperial Palace, the Mansion of Archduke Albert and, towering up far above the roofs of the adjacent buildings, the magnificent steeple of St. Stephen's Church. To the West, in the background, mountains are to be seen; while to the east the beautiful and imposing Church of St. Charles closes a panorama which, after dusk, is illuminated by thousands of lights.

The greatest industrial and commercial activity is to be found in the three suburbs Wieden, Mariahilf and Leopoldstadt. Here are to be seen vast numbers of shops and warehouses; but it is principally in the last suburb that are warehoused all goods arriving by water and by the northern Railway. The weavers and spinners have their seat in Mariahilf; the manufactories of shawls, ribbons etc. in the Neubau, and on both sides of the Vienna Canal are the wood-yards, which supply the whole town with fire-wood.

In 1598 the Vienna canal, which originates in the great arm of the Danube at Nussdorf, was rendered navigable by Baron *Ferdinand Hoyos*. 9 bridges establish the communication between the two banks of the river. The principal of these are: The *Brigittabrücke* (D. 1.); the *Maria Theresiabrücke*, (E. 3.) a new iron suspension-bridge leading to the *Augarten*; the *Carlsbrücke*, (E. 3.) a suspension-bridge for foot passengers; the *Ferdinandsbrücke* (F. 4.), leading to the principal thoroughfares in the Leopoldstadt. Between the *Stubenring* and *Leopoldstadt* is to be seen the Aspern bridge (F. 4.) constructed by the engineers *Fillunger*

and *Schnirch* on the plan of the latter, under the direction of professor *Rebhann*. Proceeding a little lower down, the stranger comes to the Francis bridge (G. 3.) constructed with iron-wire; between the Landstrasse and the Prater there are two other suspension-bridges lately constructed, called *Sophienbrücke* (H. 5.) and *Schlachthausbrücke* (I. 6.) and not far from the Francis bridge, is to be seen a beautiful suspension-bridge 83 Metres in length, which unites the Northern to the Southern Railway.

Among the most remarkable **bridges** across the „Wien" are to be mentioned: the iron *Neville* bridge (C. 7.) uniting the two suburbs Mariahilf and Margarethen; the suspension-bridge between the suburbs Mariahilf and Wieden constructed in 1830; the Leopold bridge (of iron, *Neville's* system, 1860) in the proximity of the „Wien theatre" (D. 6); the Elizabeth bridge (E. 5.), (stone) built by architect *Förster* between the years 1850 and 1854, is of a beautiful and at the same time massif structure. Its three arches present an opening 15 Metres wide, and are supported by pillars 8·5 Metres high. Another fine stone bridge of recent construction, the *Schwarzenberg-Brücke* (E. 5.), is thrown across the „Wien", and unites the square of the same name with the streets Rennweg and Heugasse, at the Wieden. This bridge was constructed in 1865 on the plan of architect *Hornbostel* and is remarkable both for its solidity and the elegance of its form. A very fine iron bridge has been constructed in 1871, the *Tegetthoff-Brücke* (E. 5.), leading from the Johannesgasse, near the Town-Park to the Landstrasse. The *Stuben-Brücke* (F. 4.) (stone) between Wollzeile street aud the suburb Landstrasse, built in 1400, is the oldest construction of that kind in Vienna. The last bridge across the Wien is the Radetzky Bridge (F. 4.), a stone construction completed in 1855.

Besides the bridges already enumerated, there are some other wooden bridges of various sizes across the Wien, according to the importance of the streets between which they form communication.

The People of Vienna.

The population of Vienna and suburbs was in 1872 911.000 inhabitants, (about 18.000 houses.) The established religion is the catholic, but there are 20.000 protestants and more than 40.000 jews.

The Viennese were once noted as a more eating, drinking, good-natured and hospitable people than any other in Germany, and Vienna was long considered the „el Dorado" of a careless race who liked „to enjoy life" and had no objection to other people doing the same. The pleasures of the table, good music, and dancing, were highly prized. Vienna of former days has now greatly changed, and the Viennese have assumed as earnest and reserved a deportment as the inhabitants of most other large European Cities. There are, however, many places of amusement, especially in the suburbs and environs of Vienna, which enjoy great popularity.

Vienna is very commercial, its tradesmen being reckoned among the best in Germany; and the bustle in its streets is not equalled even in an English trading town. The art of effecting a safe passage through some of the principal thoroughfares on foot, amidst a crowd of carriages, hackney-coaches, loaded waggons, and other vehicles, there being in some instances but a very narrow

foot-pavement, is said to remain a mystery for those who have had the most extensive London and Paris experience.

The language of the people of Vienna consists in a dialect greatly at variance with the German spoken in upper Germany. The better classes, particularly when speaking to strangers, express themselves in good German; but this seems to be an exertion, and they will soon be heard to relapse into some kind of unaffected dialect by far not so bad as that spoken by the lower classes, although by no means so correct as it ought to be. The children of the Austrian aristocracy are taught French and not seldom English since their earliest youth, and the better classes of tradesmen follow their example. Thus it is of no rare occurrence to meet with young people who have as yet never quitted the paternal roof, and are though possessed of no small degree of fluency in two, three, and even four languages. Music, drawing, and painting, are not overlooked, and in most families, education is carefully attended to.

As regards national costumes, Vienna can boast of displaying as great a variety of them as there are different nations comprised in the whole empire; to these we may add others belonging to the Greeks, Turks, and Polish jews, which latter, by the by, is not very picturesque.

It is a remarkable fact, that in proportion to the number of the inhabitants of Vienna, street-mendicity has been so effectually checked, that tattered clothes and haggard faces are seldom to be met with during daytime, a circumstance entirely owing to the unrelenting exertions of the police, which may be annoverated among the well-organized institutions of Austria.

Foreign Embassies and Legations at the Imperial Court of Vienna.

Bavaria: Schwarzenbergplatz 15.
Belgium: Josefsplatz 6.
Brazils (the): Riemergasse 8.
Brunswick: Museumstrasse 8.
Denmark: Schwarzenbergplatz 16.
France: Lobkowitzplatz 2.
Germany: Schenkenstrasse 10.
Great-Britain: Right-Hon. Sir A. Buchanan, Schenkenstr. 12.
Counsel: S. Brandeis-Weikersheim, Dorotheergasse 5.
Greece: Hoher Markt 8.
Italy: Nibelungengasse 15.
Mecklenburg: Wallfischgasse 4.
Netherlands: Kärnthnerstrasse 14.
Order of St. John: Seilerstätte 1.
Papal Nuncio: Am Hof 4.
Portugal: Josephstadt, Langegasse 15.
Russia: Wollzeile 30.
Saxony: Bäckerstrasse 26.
Sweden and Norway: Wollzeile 40.
Switzerland: Krugerstrasse 13.
Spain: Kärnthnerring, Grand Hôtel.
Turkey: Schwarzenbergplatz 16.
United States of North America: John Jay, Kolowratring 6.
Württemberg: Giselastrasse 5.

Foreign and Home Offices, Courts, Municipal and National Institutions.

Foreign-Office, Ballplatz 2.
Home Ministry, Wipplingerstrasse 11.
Ministry of Instruction, Minoritenplatz 7.
War-Office, am Hof 17.
Ministry of Justice, Elisabethstrasse 12.
Ministry of Finances, Himmelpfortgasse 8.
Board of Trade and Public Works, Postgasse 8.
Agricultural Ministry, Dominikanerbastei 13.

Ministry of Public Safety, Herrengasse 7.
Hungarian Ministry. Bankgasse 6.
High Court of Appeal, Löwelstrasse 12.
Court of Common Pleas, Kreuzgasse 1.
Municipality, Wipplingerstrasse 8.
Custom-house, Zollamtsgasse 1.
Police-office, Petersplatz 10.
Post-office, Postgasse 10.
Telegraph-office (Central), Renngasse 5.
National Bank, Herrengasse 15—17.
Direction of the Universal Exhibition, Praterstrasse 42.

The Diet of Lower Austria

is composed of 66 members, of whom 63 are elected members. The Archbishop of Vienna, the Bishop of St. Pölten and the Rector Magnificus of the University, by right of the high position which they occupy, enjoy the privileges of elected members. The meetings of the Diet are held in the hall of States of Lower Austria, Herrengasse 13.

Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Aldermen of Vienna. Wipplingerstrasse 8.

This Council consists of 120 elected members, one third of whom must be annually re-elected. The Mayor himself is re-elegible every three years by the Council of Aldermen. The meetings are held publicly.

The Clergy.

Vienna is the seat of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, who bears the title of Prince and resides at Rothenthurmstrasse 2. It has besides a General Vicar and a Metropolitan Chapter (St. Stephen's Square).

The united and the dissenting Greeks form two different communities. The former have their church in Dominican Square; the latter have two churches, one in Fleischmarkt the other in Hafnersteig. The Protestants form likewise two congregations: the Lutherians belonging to the Augsburghian Creed having four parsons, and those belonging to the Reformed Helvetian Creed, who have only two parsons. Divine service is performed for the Lutherians in the church once belonging to the Dorothian nuns, 18 Dorothy street, while for the reformed it is performed at Nr. 16 in the same street. There is a second Lutherian church at Gumpendorf (a suburb).

There are besides various national churches, for instance for the French: St. Anne's; for the Italians: the Minorites'; for the Bohemians: Maria-Stiegen; for the Poles: the Redeemer's; for the Hungarians: St. John's. The English and Russians have chapels attached to their respective embassies.

Churches.

A few bricks, a few old fragments, medals, and other remnants of ancient times, are the only legacies bequeathed us by the Roman Municipium of Vindobona, the usual station of the tenth legion and favorite residence of Cesar, a spot on which Marcus Aurelius breathed his last. These are not mere inanimate stones, but a long series of traditions which remind us of Faviana, that palace of the kings of the Rugii, the place of abode of St. Severin, which was made to a Bishopric as early as 500 years after Christ. Tradition ascribes to that period the little church of *St. Rupert*, founded by two disciples of that Saint in 740 and which has since been completely restored. To the time of Charlemagne is ascribed the construction of *St. Peter's* church (822) and it was also at about that time that the foundations of another little church, known under the name of *Maria Stiegen*, built on the declivity of a hillock which formed one of the banks of the river, were laid down. It must, however, be mentioned that not one of these churches has come down to us without its primitive structure having undergone considerable alterations.

St. Stephen's Cathedral. This splendid pile, founded by *Henry Jasomirgott of Babenberg* in 1144 is one of the finest monuments of the middle-ages.

Far from offering to view a symetrical *ensemble*, constructed on one and the same plan, and finished in all its minutest details with the most exact precision, this cathedral displays the greatest variety of forms imaginable

in its gothic ornaments, beginning with the coarsest and ending with the finest and most elegant. Its dome, which counts 31 lofty windows and 5 porches, is constructed in the shape of a latin cross in large hewn stones; it is 108 M. long, its greatest width is 70 M.; the

height of the nave up to its greatest elevation is 27 Metres. The whole roof is covered with coloured tiles imitating enamel. The west side-front of the church, the Giant portal (the main entrance), and the two octogone towers called „Heidenthürme" (hea-

then towers) belong to the period of their founder (1144). The south side-front with its tower sufficiently indicates what this huge pile would have looked like, had it been constructed after the plan of Rodolph III, the founder of „Neubau" (1359). The good taste, magnificence, and sprightliness of the beautifully executed roses on the windows, the perfection of the two counter-forts and of the carved work on the pediment, as well as of the wonderful tower itself, give us a correct idea of what the whole pile would have looked like. On the outside the dome is ornamented with various groups of figures interesting, partly because they represent historical facts, partly as a specimen of the art of the times. The handsomest porch is on the north side beside the Chapel of the Cross (Kreuz-Kapelle).

The completed tower on the South side has ever been an object of universal admiration. There is certainly nothing in all Europe that can be compared to it, the more so as its vast dimensions are most artistically concealed by splendid clusters of small pyramidical ornaments and towerlets. The spire, which at one time inclined much to one side, was removed in 1839 and replaced in 1842. To effect the necessary repairs, however, iron had been used instead of stone, and a short space of time sufficed to show that the combination of the two materials was not judicious. The consequence of it was a new restoration of the spire. It was again removed in 1860 from little above the church clock, the reconstruction began under the direction of Architect *Leop. Ernst*, who had completed years before the carved pediment of the windows and was completed by the renowned Architect F. Schmidt in 1864.

The lofty spire has an elevation of 138 M. Its culminating point can be reached, first by a winding staircase numbering 533 stone steps, and then by a ladder. The splendid view obtainable from the top of the spire more than compensates for the fatigue attending its troublesome ascension.

About half way up the belfrey is the place allotted to the fire-bell. Here are men whose constant occupation it is to watch day and night over the town and its environs, and whenever a fire breaks out, it is their duty to give the first alarm. During day-time, they simply ring the bell and hoist up a red flag; — at night they put up a light in the direction in which the fire is apparent, and at the same time by aid of an electric telegraph information is given immediately to the fire offices. — A little higher up is to be seen the stone bench on which, according to the inscription above it, Count *Starhemberg*, the brave defensor of Vienna, used to sit and watch the progress and movements of the Turkish troops. It is from thence that, on the morning of the 13th September 1683, he saw the combined forces of the Duke *de Lorraine* and of King *Sobieski*, who assisted in the deliverance of Vienna, take possession of the heights of the Kahlenberg. — The large bell was cast from 180 cannons taken from the Turks, and weighs 17.700 Kilogr.

The belfrey on the north side has not been completed. The little bell which surmounts it, was added to it in 1579.

The interior of this vast church is divided into three naves and adorned with 18 insulated pillars and 18 pilasters. Its aspect is very grand although somewhat impaired by the 38 modern altars it possesses, and which greatly contrast with the loftiness of its gothic architecture.

The high altar constructed by *James Bock* (1639 till 1647) is decorated with a beautiful painting (the Lapidation of St. Stephen) by *Tobias Bock*, and another, representing the virgin Mary by *Pötsch*.

The wooden pews on each side of the choir are beautifully carved. To the right of the main choir is a smaller one called „Of the Passion", where a crucifixion by *Sandrard*, a St. Thecla by *Hempel* (1844) and the wonderful marble Sarcophagus of Emperor Frederic III, begun by *Nicholas Lerch* of Strassburg and completed by *Michael Dichter* in 1513 may be seen. The same is ornamented with 240 figures and 37 coats-of-arms. — At the entrance to the upper sacristy may be seen the most ancient specimen of sculpture still extant in Vienna, i. e. the tomb of *Albert III* († 1395), and that of his consort *Elizabeth*.

One of the principal ornaments of the nave is a pulpit (1430) whose sculptured ornaments by *Anton Pilgram* in stone are of great merit. Underneath it stands the bust of Pilgram, the architect of the church, represented as if looking out of a window.

The following monuments deserve likewise to be mentioned: The tombs of *Eugene of Savoy* and of the historian *Cuspinian* († 1529), that of *Rodolph IV* († 1365), the founder of part of the church, and those of the Cardinals *Khlesel*, *Kollonitsch*, and *Trautson* (by *Donner*).

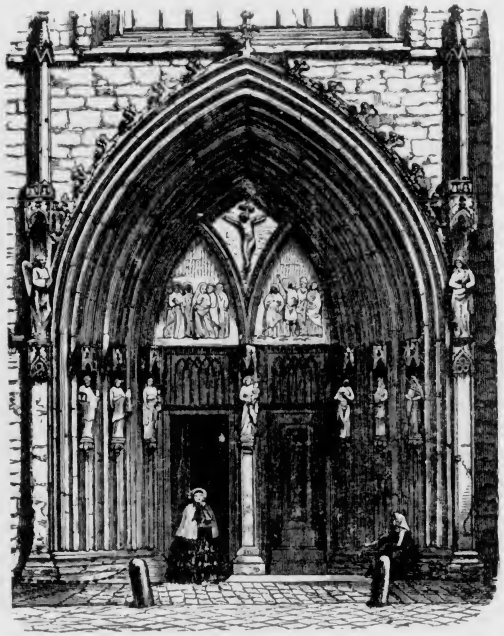
The subterranean part of the church consists of 30 large vaults. *Rodolph* caused another vault to be added to the above number, which was destined to receive the last remains of the members of the reigning house, and in which are deposited the ashes of *Rodolph IV, Albert III, Albert IV, William* († 1406) etc.

St. Anna's, St. Anne's Street. There was already a chapel here in 1320 for the Pilgrims. In 1415 it became a church and in 1582 the Jesuits took possession of it. Now the convent of the Jesuits belongs to the Academy of fine arts, which appropriated it for its collections, and uses some of its premises as schoolrooms.

St. Augustin's, Augustin Street in the vicinity of Joseph's square. It was built by *Frederic the Handsome* in 1327 in accomplishment of a vow he had made during his captivity in the castle of Trausnitz. Its structure is remarkably regular and well-proportioned and contains a master-piece of sculpture, the tomb of the Archduchess *Christine of Saxe Teschen*, one of the most celebrated works of *Canova*. In the vault are to be seen the tombs of the Emperor *Leopold II* by *Zauner*, that of Field-Marshal *Daun*, and that of the celebrated physician *van Swieten*. In the Loretto Chapel are preserved in silver urns the hearts of the deceased members of the imperial family. This chapel was founded by *Eleanor of Mantoua*, the consort of *Ferdinand II*. It was in this church that, on the occasion of the siege of Vienna being raised, King *Sobieski* caused a Te Deum to be sung. Here is still to be seen a ring, once belonging to *Gustavus Adolphus*, slain in the battle of Lützen. *Ferdinand II* affixed this ring to the picture of the Virgin.

The tower that had been burnt down during the insurrection of 1848 was rebuilt in 1852. In the convent attached to this church lived and died the celebrated preacher *Abraham a Sancta Clara*. It was also here that the Poet *Zacharias Werner* breathed his last (1823).

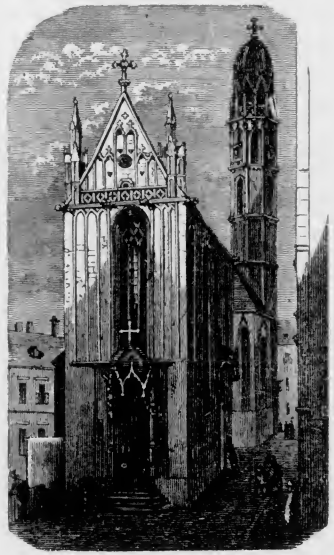
The Minorites' Church, formerly Maria-Schnee (Mary of the Snow), in the Minorites' Square, was founded by *Ottokar* of Bohemia in 1276. The Emperor



Joseph II removed the Minorites to the suburb Alservorstadt (1783) and made this church over to an Italian congregation, who now uses it. It was restored

between the years 1783 and 1786, but unluckily during that time it was divested of one of the most precious monuments of the middle-ages, i. e. the tomb of the Duchess *Blanche* (14th century). It contains a nice monument in remembrance of the poet *Metastasio*, by *Loccardi*. — Italian sermons are preached here.

The Church of Maria Stiegen, Salvatorgasse, in the proximity of Wipplinger Street, one of the oldest



and most interesting churches of Vienna, was built between the years 1395 and 1412 in the strictest gothic

style. It was renovated in 1820. The window panes, painted by *Mohn*, are interesting. The tower 57 M. high, ending in the shape of a flower chalice well merits some attention. — On sundays and holidays sermons in the Bohemian language are delivered in this church.

The Court Chapel, founded by *Frederic IV* (1449), stands now on the foundations of a chapel which *Rodolph* in his days had caused to be constructed. *Maria Theresia* had it restored, and it now possesses a beautiful crucifix by *Donner*. Here can be heard *the best sacred music* in Vienna. The imperial family attends divine service in this chapel on sundays and holidays; in winter, at eleven o'clock.

St. Michael's, Michael Square, belongs to the 13th century. This church has often been repaired, but has still a few remnants of gothic architecture to show, which contrast singularly with the modern alterations it has undergone. The picture of the virgin which decorates the high altar is a Greek painting. Metastasio († 1782), the poet laureate, is buried here.

St. Rupert's, Kienmarkt, is said to be the oldest church in Vienna, and to have been founded by the saint of the same name, in 740. It has undergone frequent repairs. The window-panes are painted by *Mohn;* — the baptistery is of the year 1500.

St. Salvator's, in Salvator Street, near the townhall, was founded in 1289. It was enlarged in 1360. — Its porch supported by columns dates from the 16th century.

The Church of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, Singerstrasse, was built by *Schiffering of Nördlingen* in 1326. It contains a beautiful altar of the XV century by *Wawere* of Mecheln; a great variety

of escutcheons, banners, and ancient tombs. The ornaments in the interior of this church appertained to the period of the quaint style (style baroque); and, save the windows, no trace of the original architecture was apparent until, in 1865 architect *M. Lippert* untertook to restore it to its primitive style.

The Capuchins Church, New-Market, commenced in 1619 and finished 1622 by Emperor *Ferdinand II*, is a very simple structure. It is only remarkable for its imperial vault, consisting of a long archway, lined with coffins on each side, and enclosed by an iron gate. It is open to the public on All-Souls-day (2d November); strangers may easily obtain admittance at other times. The most remarkable coffins are those of the Empress *Maria-Theresia* and her imp. Consort (1755 by *B. Moll*); of *Joseph I* and *Joseph II*, of *Matthias*, of Emperor *Francis I*, and the Duke of *Reichstadt*.

St. Peter's, in the square of the same name, dates from 1700 and was built under the reign of *Leopold I* on the model of St. Peter's at Rome by *Fischer of Erlach*. The leaden statues on the porch are by *Kohl*, its frescoes by *Rothmeyer* and *Babiena*, the high altar is by *Altomonte*. Here is to be seen the tomb of *Wolfgang Lazius*, the historian († 1565).

The Church of our Lady of the Scots, on the Freiung, was built in 1155 and made over to Benedictine monks who came from Scotland in 1158. In 1418 it was finally occupied by German monks of that order. The structure of this church in its present form, dates from 1642—1650; it was entirely destroyed during the siege of the Turks (1683), but rebuilt in 1690. It contains several interesting tombs. Here are preserved the last remains of Duke *Henry Jasomirgott*,

and those of the gallant defender of Vienna, Count *Rüdiger of Starhemberg*.

The Church of the Dissenting Greeks, old Fleischmarkt, was built in 1782 and renovated in the Byzantine style by architect *Hansen* in 1858. The exterior of this church is overladen with gilt ornaments. The

paintings on its front are by *Rahl*. The entry and interior are beautifully decorated. This church belongs to the Austrian subjects of the Greek persuasion. For Turkish subjects of this confession, there is another place of worship (St. George's) on Hafnersteig.

The Church of the United Greeks (St. Barbara), in Dominican Square, was built in 1654 and repaired in 1852. The church is richly decorated.

The Lutheran Church and **the Calvinist** were opened, the former in 1784, the latter in 1785. They stand in close proximity to one another in the Dorotheergasse.

Besides these churches, there are about 20 Catholic Chapels in the city; an English Chapel at the English Embassy, and in the „Hôtel Imperial", Kärnthnerring (formerly palace of the Duke of Württemberg) and a Russian one at the Russian Embassy.

The following are the principal parish churches in the suburbs.

The Church of St. Charles Borromeus (Carlskirche) at the Wieden, Alleegasse (E. 6.), was founded

by the Emperor *Charles VI* in 1716, and built by *Martinelli* on the model of *Fischer of Erlach;* it was

completed in 1737. Its front, surmounted by an imposing cupola, has at each side a colossal column 33 M. high. These columns contain the bells, and the winding basreliefs on them represent different episodes out of the life of the saint.

The Parish Church of Altlerchenfeld (B. 4.) was commenced in 1848, after the plan of architect

Müller, who died in the prime of life, before having had the satisfaction of seeing his work completed.

The structure of this church, built with bricks, is in the new Roman style, inclinig to the florentine taste. — In 1852, they commenced decorating its interior after the plan of *Van der Nüll*. The church

is richly ornamented with sculpture, frescoes, and paintings by *Kupelwieser*, *Führich*, *Engerth*, *Blaas*, *Schönmann* etc. The high altar of hewn stone is in the best taste. The ceiling of the vault is blue with gold stars. This church is one of the finest edifices of the kind in Vienna.

The Church of the Lazarists in Schottenfeld, (B. 6.), was built between 1860 and 1862 under the

direction of architect *F. Schmidt*, one of the builders of the new steeple of St. Stephen's Cathedral. This

church, built in the gothic style, is remarkable for its simplicity, and the good taste that has been displayed in its construction.

St. Salvator's (Votiv-Church), near the Schotten-

ring (D. 3.). This church was founded in commemoration of the narrow escape of Emperor *Francis-Joseph*,

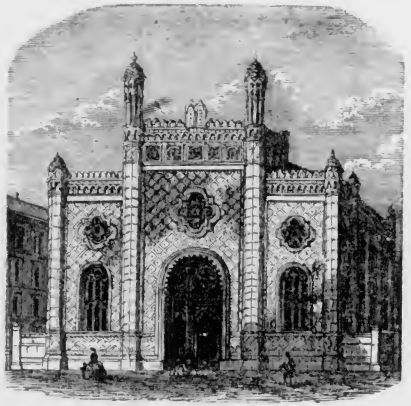
who, while walking one day on the ramparts adjoining his palace, was rescued from the hands of a villain who attempted to stab him. — The construction of this church was begun in 1856, after the plan of architect *Ferstel*. Its two beautiful and spright spires have a height of 95 M.; the interior of the church is not yet completed.

The Parish Church of the former suburb *Weissgärber* (Weissgärber-Kirche), Landstrasse, Löwengasse

(G. 4.), built by *Fred. Schmidt* in 1870 in pure gothic style, is one of the finest churches in Vienna, its interior is very remarkable.

There are besides these a great many more catholic churches and chapels in the suburbs, non of which present remarkable features.

The Jews have two synagogues, one in the Seitenstettengasse (city), the other, a large **new synagogue**



built by *Förster* in 1858, in the Leopoldstadt (F. 3.). The latter is a splendid building kept in the oriental style and beautifully decorated in its interior. The galleries and pillars are of cast iron. This church is lighted up in the evening by 500 gas-lights.

The Protestant Church in Gumpendorf, built by architect *Förster* in 1869.

Palaces and other Remarkable Edifices.

The Imperial Palace consists of a pile of buildings built at different epochs, which in their structure present no other remarkable feature save that of being exceedingly plain.

The oldest part of the pile is the side-wing to the east, built about the beginning of the 13th century. In the year 1275 it was destroyed by fire. Ottokar II caused it to be rebuilt, and Ferdinand I had the whole palace enlarged. Leopold I began the long south front in 1660, and towards the end of the 16th century the side-wing to the west was commenced. The north side, closing the oblong square, contains the *Reichskanzlei* (chancery of the empire). It is considered one of the finest pieces of modern architecture in Germany, and was built by *Fischer of Erlach* in 1728. The figures that adorn the two gateways, representing four labours of Hercules, are by *Mathielly*.

The long south front is that part of the palace inhabited by the present Emperor. — Here may be seen the reception rooms and the splendid gala-room built under Emperor *Francis I* (1805). — The imperial apartments are open to visitors during the absence of his Majesty the Emperor. The most remarkable part of them is the *Rittersaal*, in which court balls and state ceremonies are held and foreign ambassadors received. Between the palace of *Leopold* and the Swiss-Court (Schweizerhof) is to be seen the grand staircase called

Adlerstiege, which was constructed under *Charles VI* (1730). The buildings adjoining the palace again form two squares called Swiss-Court and Joseph Square, one of the sides of which latter belongs to the imperial library, one of *Fischer's* greatest master-pieces. The large room in the library measures 78 M. by 17; — eight columns support its ceiling which is adorned with twelve statues representing the princes of the House of Habsburg, *Charles VI*, and the bust of *Van Swieten* in marble. The paintings on the ceiling are by *D. Gran*. The ball-room in the *Redoute* (Redoutensaal) and the Winter Riding-School, the finest in Europe, are on the west side of the square, and were constructed by *Fischer of Erlach*.

The Court Theatre, adjoining the Winter Riding-School was commenced in 1741 and enlarged in 1760 (see the article Theatres).

The Swiss-Court leads to the Cabinet of the Emperor, the private Court Library, the Treasury, the Astronomical Cabinet, and the Court Fountain.

The northern side of the Palace (chancery of the kingdom) contains the Archives of State and the apartments destined to the reception of foreigners of distinction. The magnificent stair-case called *Batthyanyi-Stiege* was constructed by *Fischer of Erlach* (1761). The appellation of „Augustiner-Gang" has been given to the passage which unites the Swiss-Court to the Augustin Church and to the palace of Archduke *Albert*, and contains a rich collection of ancient coins and other antiquities as well as the Cabinet of Mineralogy. The „Laternengang" (Lantern passage) leads under ground from the „Augustinergang" to the Court garden.

The Palace of the Government of Lower Austria (Statthalterei), Herrengasse 11, built by *Sprenger* (1847).

The Palace of the States of Lower Austria, Herrengasse 13, was begun in 1838 and finished in 1844 by architect *L. Pichl*. The frescoes in the large room are by *Pozzo*, the paintings on glass in the chapel by *Geyling* from drawings by *Schnorr*. In the Court-yard belonging to this building broke out the revolution of 1848.

The National Bank, Herrengasse 15, 17, at the corner of the Strauchgasse, facing the *Freiung*, was built between the years 1856 and 1860, after the plans of *Ferstel* in the Italian Renaissance style. It is a fine structure in bricks covered over with hewn stone. Here is a passage which communicates between the Freiung and the Herrengasse; the frescoes on the stair-case are by *C. Geiger*.

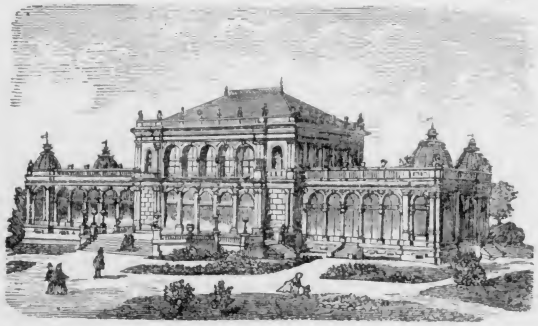
The Credit-Bank (Crédit mobilier) on the Hof 6, built in 1858 and 1859 after the plans of *Fröhlich*.

The Home Ministry, Wipplingerstrasse 11, constructed by command of Emperor *Charles VI*, by *Fischer of Erlach*.

The Town-Hall, Wipplingerstrasse 8, consists of a cluster of houses which have successively become the property of the corporation. The most ancient part of the building, dates from the 15th century, and is situated Salvatorgasse, near the chapel. It has since been restored. The large room in which the Municipal-Corporation meet, is adorned with statues by *Rammelmeyer*, with Cariatides, basreliefs, and coat-of-arms by *Gasser*, the paintings on glass by *Geyling*. In the Court-yard is to be seen a fountain with a basrelief in metal, by *Donner*.

The Ministry of Finances, Himmelpfortgasse 8, 10, 12, its construction was commenced in 1703, by *Hildebrand* and completed by *Fischer of Erlach*, for the Prince *Eugene of Savoy*. The stair-case and hall produre a great effect. The whole edifice is a good specimen of the quaint old style.

The Academy of Sciences, Universitätsplatz 2, built in 1754 under the patronage of *Maria-Theresia*. The frescoes in the large hall (Aula) by *Guglielmi*. Till 1848 the university had its seat in this building.



The Cur-Salon, Stadtpark, built 1865 after the plan of *J. Garben*.

The Building of the Horticultural Society in Parkring, built under the direction of *A. Weber* in 1864, contains a very beautiful room on each side of which are two smaller ones and two hot-houses.

The Academic Gymnasium on the bank of the Wien (river), Christinengasse, was constructed under the direction and after the plans of *Frederic Schmidt* between the years 1863 and 1866. This building is remarkable

for the great simplicity of its style. Its main front on the Christinengasse is the only part which is ornamented. Its chapel is very pretty.

The Academy of Commerce, Akademiestrasse 12 (E. 5.), after the plan of architect *F. Fellner*, was built between 1860 and 1862. The two statues of *Christoph Columb* and *Adam Smith* on the main front are by *Cesar*. This institution was founded in 1857 and counts now 830 pupils and 43 professors.

The Protestant School, Technikerstrasse, built at the expense of the comunity by *Th. Hansen* between 1860 and 1862.

The Building belonging to the Society of Arts (Künstlerhaus) (E. 5.) facing the Academy of Commerce, built after the designs of *August Weber*, is also of recent construction (1865).

The Imp. Austrian Museum of Art and Industry (k. k. österr. Museum für Kunst und Industrie), Stu-

benring 5 (F. 4.), a sumptuous palace, built between the years 1868 and 1871 in Italian Renaissance style

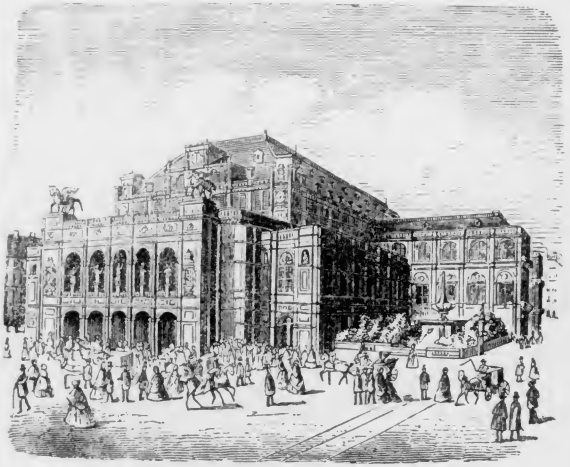
after the plans of *Ferstl*. (For the collections it contains — see the article: Collections.)

The Building belonging to the Society of the Friends of Music, Lothringerstrasse (E. 5.), was constructed by Architect *Hansen* in 1867. This building can boast of a splendid concertroom with accomodation for more than 2000 persons. The number of members belonging to this society is very large. It has a Conservatory of Music conducted by 43 professors, and attended by 490 pupils.

The Court Stables, Hofstallstrasse 1. This building was constructed by *Fischer of Erlach* in 1725 and renovated in 1845. 400 horses can find accomodation in it. There is besides a very interesting collection of saddles and harnesses as well as of shooting requisites. (To be seen every day of the week; entrance tickets are to be obtained in the „*Amalienhof*“ of the Imperial Palace.)

The Polytechnic, Wieden, Technikergasse 13, was built in 1816.

The New Opera-House, Opernring (E. 5.), constructed after the plans of *van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*, one of the finest buildings in Vienna, begun in 1861 and opened in Mai 1869. Both architects died before the building was completed. The effect of the interior is really imposing; the decorations are by



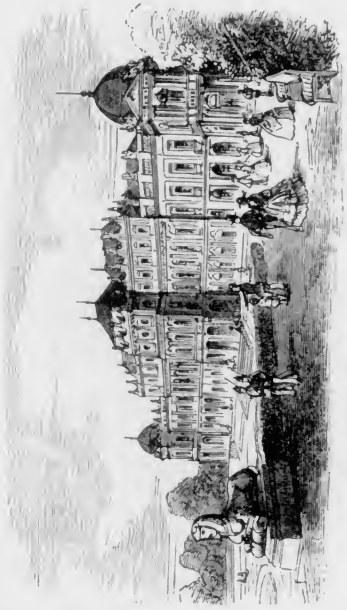
Rahl, *Schwind*, *Engerth*, *Laufberger*. The loggia, with frescoes by *Schwind* and five allegorical figures in bronze by *Hähnel*, is very remarkable. The Opera is one of the largest in Europe and can accomodate more than 3000 persons; the ventilation is admirable.

The Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 15. *Leopold I* caused this edifice to be constructed, and it subsequently became the summer residence of all the

Austrian Emperors, until *Maria-Theresia* devoted it to an educational institution for noblemen's sons.

The Mint, Landstrasse, Heumarkt 1, built by *Sprenger* in 1836. Interior to be seen every Thursday.

The Belvedere Palace, Rennweg 6 (F. 6.), foun-



det by Prince *Eugene* (1693) and terminated in 1724 contains the renowned Collection of paintings (see the article: Picture Galleries).

Imperial Military Riding-School, Ungergasse 61, built by *Picchioni* in 1850 is divided into three wings; one contains the riding-school, a second, the apartments of the directors, and a third the board of Administration. The monumental group of a rider on a rearing horse is by *Meixner*.

The Rodolph Hospital, Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse, built between the years 1860 and 1864, after the plan of *J. Horky*. Over 1000 patients find accomodation in it.

The Arsenal, outside the Belvedere town-gate (G.8.), is one of the finest buildings of modern times. Its construction was commenced in 1849, and completed in 1855 by the architects *van der Nüll*, *Siccardsburg*,

Rösner, *Förster*, and *Hansen*. It forms an oblong square having its front towards the town. The two long sides measure 690 M. Its appearance calls to mind a fortress consisting of four square pavilions. The central pavilion with the porch is inhabited by the comman-

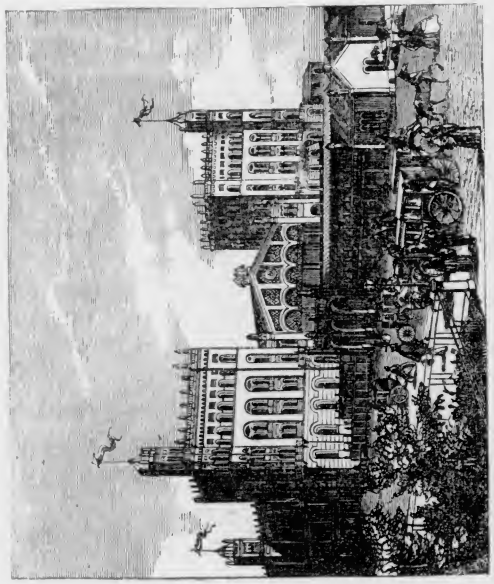
ding officer. Its sculptures are by *Gasser*. In the centre is to be seen the church of our „Lady of Victory". This vast pile of buildings can accomodate 3000 soldiers. — 2000 workmen are daily occupied here.

The Terminus of the Western-Railway near

the gate of Mariahilf (A. 6.), was constructed on the plan of *Löhr* between the years 1854 and 1858.

The sculptures on the main front are by *Meixner*; the marble statue of the Empress *Elizabeth*, in the hall, is the work of *Gasser*.

The Terminus of the Northern-Railway in the Leopoldstadt (G. 2.), in its present state dates



from 1865 in which year it was completed. — The architects *Stummer*, *Ehrenhaus*, *Hoffmann*, and *Hermann* directed the construction of this edifice. Its large

hall and waiting-rooms impress the visitor with admiration for the sumptuousness of their decoration.

The Medico-Surgical Academy, Währingergasse 15, built 1785 by express command of Emperor *Joseph II.*

The Great Hospital, Alserstrasse 4, founded by Emperor *Joseph II*, in 1783. This vast building contains over 100 large rooms for patients, 60 private rooms, etc.

The Lunatic Asylum, Alsergrund, Lazarethgasse 14, built on the plan of *Nadherny*, was completed in 1851. It can receive 500 lunatics.

Private Palaces.

The Palace of Archduke William, constructed in 1856 and 1866, under the direction of *Hansen*, in the

best Italian Renaissance style, is remarkable for the sumptuousness of its marble front. This palace is deemed one of the best specimens of modern architecture.

The Palace of Archduke Louis-Victor, Schwarzenbergplatz, built on the plan of *Ferstel* in the Italian

Renaissance style of the 16th century faces the square, and commands a view of the Kolowratring.

The Palace of Archduke Albert (Augustiner-Bastei) was constructed by architect *Montoyer* (1801 till 1804). This Palace is built upon a terrace, the last remnants of the ancient ramparts, and communicates, by a covered passage, with the new building (constructed in 1863 on the plan of *Heft*), which faces the Hofburg-gardens, and is inhabited by functionaries of the Archduke.

The Palace of Prince Montenuovo, Strauchgasse, built in 1851—1852. The court-yard is embellished by a beautiful equestrian statue, representing St. George in the act of killing the dragon, by *Fernkorn.*

The Palace of the Duke of Württemberg, Kärntnerring, built on the plan of *Zanetti* (of Munich) between the years 1863 and 1864, was purchased in 1872

by Chevalier *Horace de Landau* and adapted to the now existing „Hôtel Imperial". the most splendid of Vienna (see: Hôtels).

The Palace of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Seilerstätte 1, was constructed between 1843—1847 after the plans of *Schleps, Korompay,* etc.

The Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, Schenkenstrasse 9, *Hildebrand's* built (1694), one of the most splendid palaces of Vienna. This edifice has been very effectually renovated in 1847 by *Devignes.* The expense of its repairs amounted to some millions of florins.

The Palace of Marquis Pallavicini, Josephsplatz 5, was built (1784) for Count *M. Fries,* by *Hohenberg.* The Cariatides are by *Zauner.*

The Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, Rennweg, begun on the plan of *Fischer of Erlach* in 1706, and terminated in 1725. The internal decorations are very sumptuous. Behind the palace is a large garden open to the public.

The Palace of Prince Auersperg, built in 1724, by *Fischer of Erlach,* Josephstadt, Auerspergstrasse. The temple of Flora (a pavilion) is considered as a masterpiece of that age.

The Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, Alsergrund, Liechtensteinstrasse 36, constructed on the plan of *Martinelli* between the years 1701—1712. A wonderful staircase of red marble, 3.80 M. large, is leading to the reception hall on the first floor with 18 marble columns and frescoes by *Pozzo*; it contains the celebrated gallery of paintings (see this Article).

The Palace of Mr. Drasche (Heinrichshof), Opernring, opposite the Opera. Six ordinary sized houses might have been built on the space allotted to this one large edifice, the work of architect *Hansen.* The frescoes between the windows of the fourth floor are by *Rahl.* This sumptuous building was constructed between the years 1861 and 1863.

The Warehouse of Philipp Haas and Sons, Stock-im-Eisenplatz 6, built in 1867 by *van der Nüll*

and *Siccardsburg*. The whole of the splendid building is occupied by the stores of this far-famed Carpet-Manufacturers.

To the preceeding list we will add the names of a few dwelling-houses remarkable for their size, and the great number of lodgers they contain.

In the **Bürgerspital**, of very ancient built, Kärntnerstrasse, about 1000 persons find accomodation.

The Freihaus, property of Prince *Starhemberg*, Wieden, has 22 courts and over 200 dwellings inhabited by about 1200 persons.

There remain still to be mentioned some important buildings actually in construction, which, when completed will rank among the most splendid monuments of architecture of the 19th century.

First of all — the new *Town-Hall* near the Franzensring (D. 4.) in the gothic style after the plans of *Frederic Schmidt*. will certainly be the grandest building of Vienna; it covers more than 18.000 □ M. and the anticipated time required for its construction is from 8 to 9 years, at on expence of 10 Millions of florins. — On both sides of the Town-Hall, divided by a Park with grand fountains, will stand, on the right, the *Houses of Parliament* in greek style after the plans of *Hansen* — to the left, the new *University* in Italian Renaissance after the plans of *Ferstl*. The whole of the lecture-halls of the latter (more than 40) will have to accomodate over 6000 students at a time; the Library united with the University will be similar in construction to that of St. Genéviève in Paris; a hall with 3 naves, 24 M. high, supported by 20 columns with accomodation for more than 400 students is destined to receive about 350.000 volumes.

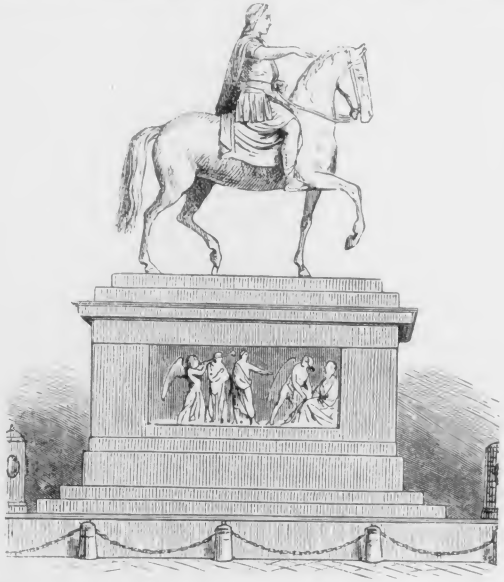
On the Burgring two *Museums* are in construction after the plans of *Hasenauer* and *Semper*, one of which, near the Babenbergerstrasse (D. 5.) is predestined for the reception of the Picture Gallery actually in the Belvedere, the historical collections etc., the other, near the Bellariagasse is destined for the collections of natural history.

Last, but not least, we can mention the *New Exchange* on the Schottenring (F. 3.), after the plans of *Hansen* in Renaissance, a gigantic building, which occupies a space of nearly 9000 □ M.

Public Monuments.

The number of historical monuments which Vienna has to show, is rather limited.

The Equestrian Statue of Emperor Joseph II (Joseph Square) was caused to be erected by Emperor



Francis I (1807) in remembrance of his uncle. It is a master-piece of statuary *Zauner*.

The Monument of Emperor Francis I, in the imperial Palace Court, is a fine group in cast iron by *Marchesi*. In its centre is to be seen the Emperor's statue, representing him erect and with stretched arm. This statue is surrounded by four allegorical figures, i. e. Faith, Justice, Peace, and Power. The inscription

„Amorem populis meis" is quoted from the will of that Emperor. This monument is however by no means considered as one of *Marchesi's* master-pieces.

The Equestrian Statue of Archduke Charles, in the square between the imperial Palace and the

Burgthor (D. 4.), is remarkable for the boldness of its conception and the nicety with which the most minutious details are executed. It was inaugurated in 1860.

Facing this monument (D. 5.) is to be seen **the Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy** in cast iron (1865), both monuments are the work of *Fernkorn*. The Pedestal is by *van der Nüll*. On the escutcheons

are to be read the following inscriptions: „Prince Eugene,

the Noble Knight"; „To the Victor of Many a Battle"; „To the Wise Adviser of three Monarchs".

The Monument of Schubert, the celebrated composer († 1828) in the Town-Park (F. 5.) by *Ch. Kundmann*, erected in 1872.

The Column of the Trinity, Graben, completed in 1693. This monument was erected by Emperor *Leopold I* in 1679, when the plague ceased to rage in Austria. It measures 21 M. in height and is the work of *Fischer of Erlach*.

The Equestrian Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg, on the Square bearing the same name, be-

tween the Ringstrasse and Schwarzenberg-Bridge, was unveiled in 1868 in commemoration of the battle of Leipzig, and is the work of *Hähnel of Dresden.*

The Pillar to the Holy Virgin, am Hof (E. 4.), was erected by command of Emperor *Leopold I*, in honour of the *Virgin Mary;* a similar one is to be seen on the Hohenmarkt, also an ex-voto of that Emperor.

The Ressel Monument, erected in honour of the first who conceived the idea of propelling vessels by means of the archemedian Screw. This bronze statue is the work of *Fernkorn* (1863) and may be seen in the garden before the Polytechnic Institution.

Some of the **Public Fountains** are likewise ornamented with statues and monumental groups, the principal of which are: the groups by *Raphael Donner*,

Neuer Markt; — the allegorical figures around this fountain, represent the four rivers in the Archduchy of Austria, viz. the *Traun*, the *Enns*, the *Ips*, and the *March*.

Vienna possesses in the marble group of **Theseus and the Centaur,** (D. 4.), executed by *Canova* by express command of Emperor *Francis I*, a masterpiece of modern times. This beautiful group may be seen in the *Volksgarten* in the *Temple of Theseus.*

It is 24 M. long and 14 M. wide, and is executed by *Nobili* exactly in the same proportions as that in Athens.

The fountain on the Freiung (D. E. 4.), erected at the expense of the town by scultor *Schwanthaler* of

Munich. The main statue represents Austria surrounded by four allegorical figures, viz. the *Danube*, the *Vistula*, the *Elbe*, and the *Po*.

The group of *Perseus* on the fountain of the Town Hall, is by *Donner*, while the metal figures adorning the fountains in Franciscan's Square, on the Graben in Hof Square, in the principal street of the *Alser* suburb, and those before the *Josephinum* (C. D. 3.), are by *Fischer*.

The Stock-im-Eisen is one of the greatest curiosities which Vienna possesses. It consists of the stump

of an old tree, so thoroughly studded with nails that nothing of the wood remains to be seen. This trunk is the last remnant of the forest of Vienna, which in former times is said to have covered the whole area which the town now occupies. It was customary for all young artisans, studying their trade, to travel through the country, staying a few days at some of the principal cities. Not a single journey-man locksmith passed through Vienna without hammering a nail into the trunk of this tree; this fact may be relied upon as being historical, and hence the name of the street *Stock-im-Eisen* (stick-in-iron, or more properly, iron-clad stump), which has been retained.

Vienna will be adorned in a short time by three other Monuments viz. of **Schiller**, **Grillparzer**, and **Tegetthoff**, for the first, the model by **Schilling** is completed and it will be the finest monument existing of the immortal poet; it is to be erected on the Schillerplatz (D. E. 5.), near the Opernring before the new building of the *Academy of Fine Arts* still in construction.

Public and Private Gardens.

The Imp. Garden (Burggarten) east of the Imperial Palace, possesses two large hot-houses 128 M. in length by 15 in height and a winter garden, the roof of which rests on Corinthian columns. Here is to be seen the equestrian statue of Francis I, This garden, which abounds in a great variety of camelias, roses, and other beautiful and rare flowers, is not open to the Viennese public; strangers obtain admission in the morning.

The People's Garden (Volksgarten), facing the imp. Garden, dates from 1824. In the centre of the garden is a temple called, the temple of Theseus, an imitation of that at Athens which contains a beautiful group in white marble, representing Theseus subduing the Minotaur. To the left of the entry is a café, at which good concerts may be heard every day during the fine season.

The Town Park (Stadtpark), is the most recent and most fashionable walk in Vienna. It is situated on the right and left bank of the „Wien", between the Kolowratring and the Stubenring, and occupies an area of 143.800 □ Metres. At the time of the demolition of the ramparts (1857), it was ordered by express command of the Emperor that a part of the adjacent *glacis* should be transformed into a park. Agreeably to the imperial order, the new park was laid out in 1862, under the direction of *Siebek*, and after the plans of painter *Selleny*. That portion of the park, situated on the right bank of the „Wien", is a place of resort for children; hence its name *Kinderpark*. On the left bank of the Wien is a nice pavilion made of cast iron that was exhibited at the London International Exhibition. The town Corporation bougth it for 3000 florins, and adorned the park with it. Another ornament worth seeing is a statue representing the Danubian Maid by *Gasser*; — finally the monument of **Schubert** near the Ringstrasse, erected in 1872. The *Kursalon*, at one of the extremities of the Park, is a nice building after the plan of architect *Garben*.

The Public Garden, on this side of the arm of the Danube and facing the Leopoldstadt.

The Augarten, to the north of the town and on an islet, was opened to the public by *Joseph II.* in 1757. On its principal gate may yet the following inscription be read: „Allen Menschen gewidmeter Belustigungsort von ihrem Schätzer" (Place of recreation dedicated to all men by their friend). This garden though barely frequented, commands a very nice view and has beautiful shady walks. In one part of it are stored up the collections brought over by the frigate „Novara" on her return from her long voyage round the world, (1857—1859), but not yet to be seen.

The Belvedere Garden, Rennweg, founded by *Eugene of Savoy*, does not, save its beautiful gallery, present any very remarkable feature. It is nicely laid out, and from the terrace at the rear back of the garden a general view of Vienna and its environs can be obtained.

The Imp. Garden in the Prater, a park in the English style with a villa in it, is not accessible to any one but the imperial family.

The Gardens of the Horticultural Society, Parkring, surrounding the building belonging to the society, and Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 13, founded with a view of forwarding the cultivation of plants, fruits, and vegetables, holds annual exhibitions.

The Garden of the Agricultural Society, Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 13, near to the preceding; these two gardens encircle the Rudolph Hospital.

The Two Gardens of Prince Liechtenstein, Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse and Liechtensteinstrasse 38.

The Garden of Prince Schwarzenberg, Rennweg 2, is one of the largest and finest gardens in Vienna; it is adorned with the sweetest beds of flowers and planted with beautiful trees in the mixed English and French styles. Always open to the public.

The Garden of the Duke of Modena, Landstrasse, Beatrixgasse 20.

The Garden of the Princely Family Dietrichstein, Währingerstrasse 30.

The Prater; the usual way to the Prater is through the Praterstrasse (see page 4). On reaching the end of this beautiful street, the whole Prater, laid out in 1537 and comprising the *Punch and Judy Prater* (Wurstl-Prater), lies before one. It consits of the remains of a large forest, intersected by three large alleys retaining a sufficient number of majestic trees to give evident proof of its old age. The chief Alley (Hauptallee), which is by far the longest and finest, and the resort of fashionable people, is that to the right of the *Praterstern*, an open place at the bottom of the Praterstrasse. It is divided into three sections; the middle broad causeway is for cariages, the right for equestrians, and the left for pedestrians. — These three sections terminate in a circular platform, called the *Rondeau*. Persons who wish to prolong their walk or drive can proceed nearly as far again to a handsome summer building, called the *Lusthaus*. The latter, as well as the left side of the main Alley, is provided with *cafés*, where refreshments may be had, and where on a summer evening many thousands of persons are assembled, taking their supper and listening to the music.

The Exhibition of 1873 has entirely changed the character of the Prater and besides the Exhibition itself it offers now such a plenty of amusements, especially between the chief-alley and the next to the left (Weltausstellungsstrasse) that it would be impossible to give a list of them.

Historical Collections.

The Imp. Cabinet of Antiquities, Coins and Medals (k. k. Münz- und Antiken-Cabinet) in the Imp. Palace, entrance from Joseph square, east of the library, the staircase in the right-hand corner. Admission every Monday and Thursday from 10 till 2 o' clock.

This remarkable collection consists of a vast number of bronzes, Etruscan vases, terracottas, mosaics, ancient lamps, antique household utensils, and a great variety of intaglios. — No other Museum in Europe can boast of a similar collection of Cameos. among others, the *Apotheosis of emperor Augustus*, an onix 23 Centm. in diameter, with 20 beautiful figures, is a Cameo, which, although in size is surpassed by one in Paris, as to the workmanship is the finest roman specimen of the Augustinian age and has non to equal it in the world; — a head of Tiberius, and another of Mercurius are also very fine.

The same Cabinet (V) contains a Cup of oriental agat, 740 Mm. in diameter; it is an unicum as no other jewel of this size is known. — The collection of Coins and Medals contains over 130.000 specimens of ancient Greek and Roman Coins, dollars, florins, and false coins of the middle ages and modern times, ducats, and groschens; bronze medals, and oriental coins. From this rich collection was selected the most interesting portion aud is exhibited in the first room at the right from the entrance.

The Imp. Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities. in the lower building of the *Belvedere*. Contains 4 rooms

filled with specimens of Egyptian antiquities that have found no room in the Cabinet of the Imp. Palace. These consist chiefly of vases, papyrus rolls, mummies, sarcophagus, statues, bronze and terra-cotta (baked clay) curiosities. Very remarkable is a large *sarcophagus* with its lid of black granit, covered inside and outside with reliefs and hieroglyphs of an admirable workmanship; one of the finest sarcophagus of all which are known.

The Collection of antique Sculptures, Inscriptions and Mosaics in the same building, belonging likewise to the Imp. Cabinet of antiquities, is a collection of no great importance, but it contains two objects of the best period of grecian art, which by themselves fully indemnify the visitor, viz, a *bronze statue of Hermes* found in Carinthia and a sarcophagus, called the *Sarcophagus of the Fugger family*, with basreliefs of the *Battle of the Amazones*, of an extraordinary beauty.

The Collection of Ambras (Ambraser-Sammlung), in the lower building of the Belvedere, Rennweg 6. Its name its derived from the Castle of Ambras in Tyrol, where it was founded by the Archduke *Ferdinand* (second son of the Emperor *Ferdinand I)*, in the second half of the 16th century, it was from thence, transferred to Vienna in 1806, when, subsequently to the peace of Presburg, Tyrol was given up to Bavaria. It is open to the public every tuesday and friday from 9 to 12, a. m. and from 3 to 6 p. m. and sunday from 9 to 1 o'clock. During the winter it remains closed. — This collection contains 143 authentical coat of mails, once the property of Princes and other illustrious personages of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries; the most interesting collection of this kind in

Europe and of undoubtable authority; — great number of portraits representing illustrious men of the middle ages; — a nice selection of cut stones and many other rarities which occupy 7 saloons and cabinets.

This collection contains now the celebrated *massrobes* worn at the foundation of the order of the golden fleece by order of *Philipp the good of Burgundy* which formerly were to be found in the Imp. Treasury — they are covered with 280 wonderful figures in embroidery after the designs of *Van Eyck* or one of his foremost scolars.

The Imperial Treasury (k. k. Schatzkammer). Admission is given on tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 to 1 o'clock. Tickets are to be obtained the day before presenting a card de visite from 10—12 at the passage between the Schweizerhof and the Josephsplatz. This collection, which occupies part of the Schweizerhof (Imperial Palace), contains a precious selection of vases and basins of gold, silver rocky cristal and jewels, partly of the most wonderful workmanship; — a great many specimens of ancient watches, surpassed perhaps by no other collection of this kind; — many historical and very valuable objects, the principal of which are: *the sacred relics used at the coronation of the German emperors* for many centuries, consisting of a crown adorned with uncut stones and bearing the inscription: *Chuonradus Dei gratia Romanorum Imperator Augustus*, together with an orb, a sceptre, a sword, a tunic, a pair of gloves, and shoes. — To the Relics displayed on the occasion of an Emperors being crowned, belong beides the spear with which Jesus-Christ was transfixed by a soldier, nails from the holy Cross, one of John the Baptist's teeth, a fragment of St. John the Evangelist's gown, etc.

The imperial crown, the orb and sceptre of Austria, dating from *Rudolph II* and worn by the German Emperors when, after their proclamation, they solemnly entered the town of Frankfort (this crown studded with unpolished precious stones weighs 1189 grains; the orb, 484 ducats and the sceptre, 194 ducats); — the crowns worn by their Majesties the Emperor *Ferdinand I* and his Empress during the ceremony of their coronation at Prague (1837); the crown of the emperor, an imitation of that of *Rudolph II*, contains 20 large diamands, 504 small ones, 122 large round pearls, 745 small ones, etc.; finally the historical diamond called the „*Florentine*", lost by *Charles* the *Bold* at the battle of Murten and picked up by a soldier who sold it for 1 florin; it weighs 133 carats (532 grains) and is worth about 1,000.000 florins. The collection of vases and basins contains the celebrated Salt-cellar made by *Benvenuto Cellini* of exquisite workmanship. Among the historical curiosities are to be mentioned: The crown, sceptre and robes worn by *Napoleon* at the time he was crowned king at Milan: — the cradle of the king of Rome; — the hunter's horn of Landgrave *Albert of Alsatia* and *Habsburg* (1190); — the sabre of *Tamerlan;* the swords of *John Huniadi, Maximilian I* and *Charles V*; the Horoscop of the Duke of Friedland (Wallenstein); the chains and necklaces of the different Austrian orders of distinction.

The Imperial Archives (k. k. Hof- und Staats-Archiv) in the Imp. Palace, instituted in 1749. A very valuable collection which, as to the relations of the Austrian Empire with Spain, the Netherlands and Italy is one of the most important Archives in Europe.

The Imperial Arsenal, outside of the Belvedere gate, rich in specimens of historical worth, among which are remarkable:

The armour of *Attila*, king of the Huns; — the hat of *Geoffrey of Bouillon* given to this warrior by the Pope when the former placed himself at the head of the crusaders on their pilgrimage to the Holy Land; — the attire of *Frederic the Martial*, last of the Babenbergs' race; — the armour of *Louis II*, king of Hungary, slain at the battle of Mohacz; the armour of *Charles V*; — the armours of the three *Ferdinands*; — that of *Rudiger of Starhemberg*, defensor of Vienna during the siege of the Turks (1683); — The flag of the Grand-Vizier and leader of the Turks during the said siege; — the armour worn by king *Sobieski* on the day of the battle which freed Vienna from its besiegers; — the leather collar worn by Prince *Eugene* with a bunsh of his hair; — the coat of mail of General *Montecucculi*; — the Polish flag of General *Kozciuszko*, and a good many more interesting reminiscence of old times. — The Arsenal may be visited daily.

The Civil Arsenal (das bürgerliche Zeughaus), Hof 10; admission every Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 12. The arsenal was founded in the 16th century, but the building which it now occupies dates from 1631. The rich collection of armours, exhibited in a hall is most splendid and well deserves to be seen; — the most remarkable objects are: 100 complete sets of armour, among which that of St. Hilary and of Philip, Count Palatine of the Rhine; — the flag of the 1st bataillon of the 5th regiment of French infantry wrested from Caldiero's hands by Archduke *Charles* (1805); — that of the Viennese Volunteers rescued by *Richter* at

the capture of Montoua (1797); — the standard of the Great-Master of the knights of Malta, Count John of Herberstein; — the Turkish banner which *Charles of Lorraine* carried off from Buda (Hungary) and which was before deposited in the Stephen's Church; — the ensigns of Field-Marshal *Loudon* with a tuft of his hair; — the crescent which ornamented the spire of St. Stephen's Church; — a standard of the town of Vienna (1529); — one of *Charles V.*; — one of *Ottocar of Bohemia;* — a mountain staff used by *Andreas Hofer*; the banner with which the Viennese Citizens effected a sally during the siege of Vienna (1683).

The sheet and skull of *Kara Mustapha*; — which are shown here, lately have been acknowledged as false.

The Collection of Saddles (k. k. Sattelkammer) and the **Collection of Hunting Requisites** (k. k. Jagdkammer), without the Burgthor, Hofstallstrasse 1, contain a great many articles which deserve to be seen. such as caparisons, saddles, harness, etc., that have figured at the crowning ceremonies of princes, guns of great value, the arquebuse of *Charles VI,* the hunting suit worn by *Joseph II* and torn by a wilful stag, which in self-defence attacked and wounded the Emperor, and many other historical curiosities. At the same time may be seen the *Court Stables* — see page 34.

Fine Arts.

The Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, Annagasse 3 (E. 5.), founded by *Joseph I* in 1705, later

developed and forwarded by *Maria-Theresia* and *Joseph II*, has been completely reorganised between the years 1850 1865 and 1872. Elementary instruction has been replaced by the real object of the Academy, namely, that of becoming a high school of Art, or one instituted to encourage and promote its progress. — The Academy is divided into two departments:

I. A *general* school for painting and sculpture, and

II. a *special* school for historical painting sculpture, engraving, landscape, plastic, and architecture.

This Academy is richly endowed and possessed of all the necessary requirements to form good scholars. It is placed under the tutorship of a president, and has an Academical Council consisting of its professors and eight independent artists appointed by the Council. — The number of its ordinary professors is 17, to which a few assistants may be added.

For the Collections of the Academy — see page 64.

The Imp. Museum of Art and Industrie (k. k. österreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie), Stubenring (F. 4.), founded in 1863. The immediate impulse to the erection of this Museum was caused by the General-Exhibition in London (1862) and the South-Kensington-Museum. Its object is to enhance good taste and progress in the different branches of trade and industry by benefiting them with the application of scientifical and artistical knowledge. — To this effect the Museum contains a great variety of choice specimens in the multifarious lines of trade and industry which they serve to elucidate, thereby calling the attention of the mechanic and artisan to the importance of art in its application to the numerous inventions that are daily made. — The greater number of articles forming this collection are, however, only borrowed, the

Emperor having placed the court collections, those of the University, Polytechnic, Arsenal, and other similar institutions, at the disposal of the Director. — Besides these sources, the Museum is enabled to increase its collections by its own means as well as either by legacies or donations from the rich, etc. Occasional exhibitions are held here which are well worth seeing.

The Museum is the most visited by the Viennese in preference to all other collections. Open daily from 9 to 4, mondays excepted; on tuesdays and wednesdays the price of admission is 30 kreuzers.

Picture Galleries.

Besides a collection of engravings and a library, the **Academy of Fine-Arts** (Annagasse 3), possesses a fine gallery of paintings and a very interesting collection of plaster figures, chiefly copied from classic greek and roman originals (Among others from the „*Elgin marbles*") and of the middle ages.

The collection of paintings called **Lamberg'sche Gallerie**, was bequeathed to the Academy by the late Count *Anton Lamberg*. — It consists of 800 excellent paintings, 200 of which belong to the classical Flemish school; others again are by old German masters and *Paul Potter*, *Claude Lorraine*, *Hemling*, *Cranach*, *Rubens*, *Jordans*, *Terburg*, *Teniers*, *Ruisdael*, *Velasquez*, *Murillo* (Spanish school), *Paul Veronese*, and *Tintoretto*, are to be seen here. — Open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

The present building is very unfavourable and unsufficient for the collections — part of which is not to be seen for want of space to expose it; but a new building is in course of construction at the Schillerplatz (D. E. 5.).

The Imp. Gallery, at the Belvedere, Rennweg (F. 7.), is open from the 24th April to the 30th Sept. every day (Mondays excepted) from 10 to 4. On Sundays and in Winter it is open only from 10 to 2. This collection, was originally founded, though neither on its present scale nor on its present situation, by Mathias II. It was subsequently enriched by a great number of pictures formerly in the possession of Charles II. of England, by the Archduke *Leopold Wilhelm*, Governor of the Netherlands (1646—1656) and under Charles VI. and Joseph II., it received again large additions. It is impossible to give an idea of the richness of the above collection within the limits of the present work; suffice it to say, that it contains nearly 1800 paintings large and small, and that one of its great peculiarities and advantages is, its possessing admirable specimens from the various periods of all the principal schools, as Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and old and modern German, so as to present to the artist or amateur a complete survey of the progress of the art, and form what may be termed a very rich and select collection. The names of *Giorgione*, *Titian*, *Paul Veronese*, *Tintoretto*, *Raphael*, *Perugino*, *Caravaggio*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Da Vinci*, *Del Sarto*, *Carlo Dolce*, *Michel Angelo*, *Guido Reni*, *Correggio*, *Carracci*, *Vandyk*, *Rubens*, *Teniers*, *Rembrandt*, *Paul Potter*, *Ruysdael*, *Wouwermans*, *Van Eyck*, *Albrecht Dürer*, will be sufficient to excite the curiosity of the visitor endowed with taste for exhibitions of this kind. A complete Catalogue in german and french may be procured at the Gallery.

The Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein, Liechtensteinstrasse 36 (D. 2.), open to the public daily, contains 1430 paintings distributed in 25 large rooms of his Palace (see page 43). Besides these, there are about 400 marble and bronze statues. The most remarkable paintings of this collection are: Pictures by the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools; several by *Leonardo da Vinci*; the best Holy family by *Del Sarto*; the Virgin and Child by *Perugino*; — a portrait of Wallenstein, by *Vandyk*. Also pictures by *Raphael*, *Correggio*, *Guido Reni*, *Carlo Dolce*, *Titian*, and *Rubens*.

The Gallery of Count Czernin, Josefstadt, Rathhausstrasse 9, consisting of 400 select specimens of the French, Spanish, Italian, and Flemish schools; a splendid *Paul Potter*. This collection was founded by Count *Rodolph Czernin*, (1845) the greater part of whose life was occupied in collecting the pictures. Visitors obtain admittance every Monday and Thursday from 10 to 2 o' clock.

The Gallery of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, Renngasse 4, not large, but very select. — Open every day, apply to the steward.

The Gallery of Count Harrach, Freiung 3, open to visitors every Wednesday and Saturday. Above 300 paintings, among which are some by *Perugino*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Velazquez*, *Schalken*, *Jos. Vernet* etc.

Prints, Engravings and original Drawings.

Attached to the Imperial Library is a fine collection of engravings, commenced by Prince Eugen of Savoy in the year 1730; not less splendid in itself than famous for the solicitous care that attended the selection of the specimens. — This collection is divided into five sections, viz: 1) a large collection consisting of 600 engravings, large in-folio, and 18 port-folios containing essays of a more than ordinary size; 2) a collection of portraits in 290 bandboxes (in-folio); 3) 875 volumes of works illustrated with engravings; 4) a collection of miniatures and drawings 140 vols; 5) a collection representing above 1000 solemn processional trains in 40 volumes in-folio, besides 64 portfolios.

The number of engravings of the two first collections amounts to 300.000. The engravings are chronologically arranged according to the different schools, their printers and engravers. This collection may justly be termed one of the most extensive and precious in Europe.

It would be impossible to give here a list of the capital specimens, this rich collection contains, we mention only some of the greatest rarities it includes. Among the *Niellos*, of which it possesses 72, some very rare by *Maso Finiguerra* and *Peregrino da Cesena*; the italian school is represented by *Sandro Botticelli*; *Pallajuolo*; *Andrea Mantegna*; *Martino da Udine*; *Marc Antonio Raimondi*, mostly after *Raphael* etc. Of the german school there is the so called *Master of 1464* — and *that of 1480;* — *Franz von Bocholt*; — *Martin Schongauer*; — *Albrecht Dürer* etc.; of the flemish school: *Lucas van Leyden* a. o. Of almost all these artists the collection includes the most rare specimens, very remarkable for their preservation. — There are besides to mention the *Original etchings* by *Elzheimer*, *Roos*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, A. *Ostade*, *Potter*, *Ruysdael* and others.

The private library of the Emperor (see p. 74) is enriched with a collection of 102.000 engravings, of which 89.000 are portraits, and 887 portfolios containing 22.065 portraits collected by Lavater at the time that he was engaged in his physiognomical researches.

The Collection of Prints of the Archduke Albert, annexed to the library of this Prince, was commenced by the Duke *Albert* of *Saxony-Teschen*, son-in-law of the Empress *Maria-Theresa*. After the demise of the former the art collections became the property of the Archduke *Charles*, father of their actual proprietor. This collection consists of above 200.000 specimens and of original drawings by the masters of the principal schools, of 16.000 specimens. — The latter is the most complete collection of its kind extant. Amongst the drawings are to be seen: 144 by *Raphael* of the best time of the artist; indeed no other Cabinet in Europe has such a remarkable collection; — the same is to be said of the 164 drawings by *Dürer*; and as to this artist, the collection in the „*Albertina*" is more important than all the public and private collections in the world put together. — There are besides 36 studies (études) by *Michel-Angelo*, 150 by *Rubens*, above 100 by *Rembrandt* etc. A selection of the most important specimens of the prints and drawings is exhibited in the rooms containing the „*Albertina*". — The collection of military plans (battles, sieges, military operations and evolutions) is very remarkable.

Vienna owns two Societies whose object is the encouragement of the Fine Arts (Kunst-Vereine); one of these, established in 1830, holds exhibitions and is now connected with the Society of Artists (Künstlerhaus); the other (österreichischer Kunstverein), has a permanent exhibition of paintings, Tuchlauben 8, purchases pictures and occasionally raffles them. The shareholders have to pay 10 flor. a year. The exhibition is daily open to strangers on paying the moderate fee of 60 kreuzers. Its paintings are monthly removed and replaced by fresh ones.

Printsellers: *Artaria & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 9 (large stock of Geographical Maps). — *Paterno*, Neuer Markt. — *Kaeser*, Kärntnerring. — *Neumann*, Kohlmarkt. — *Posonyi*, Kärntnerring. — *Miethke & Wawra*, Plankengasse.

Scientific Institutions and Societies.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences (Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften), was founded by Emperor *Ferdinand I* in 1847 and endowed with an annual income of 42.000 florins. It has its seat Universitätsplatz 2 and is divided into two departments: 1) Natural and Mathematical sciences; 2) Philosophical and Historical sciences. Each class has 30 ordinary members, 30 corresponding members for the empire and 30 for abroad. The number of honorary members must not exceed 24. The academical functionaries are: a president: a vice-president, a general-secretary, and an under-secretary.

Library of this Academy, Charles Gerold's Son, Barbaragasse 2.

The Imperial Roy. Geological Institution (Geologische Reichsanstalt), Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse 3,

founded 1849. It has for its object the investigation of the nature of the various geological productions of the earth; the collection and systematic classification of all that relates to geology, the drawing up of geological maps and the publication of the results obtained in an annualy.

This institution is possessed of many rich collection, viz:

1) a geognostico-geographical collection, which contains specimens of the different kinds of earth in the monarchy.
2) Collection of ores (above 5000 specimens).
3) Collection of petrifications (above 4000 spec.) with the indication of the place where found.
4) Collection of remarkable mineralogical specimens.
5) Collection of remarkable paleontological specimens.
6) The library consisting of 20.000 volumes.

The Military Geographical Institution (see Military Institutions).

The Imp. roy. Society of Physicians (k. k. Gesellschaft der Aerzte), in the City, Universitätsplatz 1, instituted in 1838. This society publishes a medical journal. It has a library and reading rooms.

The Society of Austrian Homeopathical Physicians, Judenplatz 2, founded in 1846.

The Society for the Promotion of Rural Economy (k. k. Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaft), Herrengasse 13, instituted in 1807 holds annual exhibitions of cattle and awards prizes. The principal collections appertaining to the Society are: 1) a collection of agricultural materials and agrarian machines; 2) a collection of plants and especially of grain; 3) an herbal of foreign plants; 4) a collection of the various kinds of wood growing

in Austria; 5) a collection of fruits; 6) a collection of the different sorts of sheep's wool; 7) a library.

This society holds its sittings in Herrengasse 13.

The Horticultural Society (k. k. Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), office Kolowratring, instituted 1838 for the purpose of attending to the getting up of industrial exhibitions and awarding prizes.

The Society for the Advancement of Political Economy (Verein des volkswirthschaftlichen Fortschrittes), dates from 1866 and is located in the Academy of Commerce, Akademiegasse. Its object is the diffusion of sound economical principles.

The Society of All Trades for Lower Austria (Niederösterr. Gewerbe-Verein), Eschenbachgasse 9, founded in 1839. Its object is principally that of examining and testing new inventions, making them known, reporting on them, and awarding prizes and medals. It has a large library. Meetings are held once a week.

The Association of Austrian Engineers and Architects (Oesterr. Ingenieur- und Architekten-Verein), Eschenbachgasse 9, founded in 1848. These two societies have built for their purposes two very fine palaces in 1872.

The Zoological and Botanical Society (Zoologisch-botanischer Verein), Herrengasse 13, founded in 1851. — Its purpose is that of encouraging the study of natural science, and especially that of Zoology and Botany.

The Geographical Society (Geographische Gesellschaft), founded in 1856. Meetings in the building of the Imperial Academy, Universitätsplatz 2.

The Alpine-Club (Oesterr. Alpenverein), Bäckerstrasse 6.

The Society of Antiquaries (Alterthums-Verein), Herrengasse 13, founded in 1853. Its purpose is that of searching for objects of antiquity in the empire. An annual report is published.

The Society for the Promotion of Arts (Oesterr. Kunst-Verein), Tuchlauben 8, established in 1850. Here is a permanent Exhibition of paintings, sculptures, engravings etc. Daily open to the visitor, in summer from 9 to 5, in winter from 10 to 4.

The Society of Artists (Genossenschaft der bildenden Künstler), painters, sculptors etc., Lothringergasse 9 (see page 33).

The Photographic Society, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Society of the Friends of Music (Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde), Giselastrasse (see p. 34).

The Singing Association (Singverein), a society for Chorus Singing, belongs to the society of the Friends of Music.

The Association of Chorus Singers (Männer-Gesangverein), Lothringerstrasse 11, was founded in 1843 and consists of about 260 singing members, who, during the winter give concerts in the town, and in the summer, get up singing excursions in the country.

The Academical Singing Association, office Bäckerstrasse 28, founded 1858, with about 200 singing members.

There are besides these some dozen similar singing associations, such as: *Schubertbund, Kaufmännischer Gesangverein, Liedgenossen, Sängerbund, Zion* (jewish) etc.

The Central Association of Stenographs (Central-Verein der Oesterr. Stenographen, founded in 1849. — Meetings held Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Association for Gymnastical Exercises (Turnverein), founded in 1861, Liebenberggasse.

The Society of Sportsmen (Renn-Verein), Tuchlauben 14.

Clubs, Casinos.

The Juridico-political Reading-Rooms (der juridisch-politische Leseverein), founded in 1841, Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

The Casino of the Nobles, Kolowratring.

The Jockey-Club, Hôtel Munch, Kärnthnerstrasse.

The Merchant's Club (Kaufmännischer Verein), Weihburggasse 4.

The Union, a club for tradesmen, Freiung 1.

The Chess Club, instituted in 1857.

The English Club, Schulerstrasse 12, meets every wednesday evening and has for its object the cultivation of the english language.

Public and Private Libraries.

The Imp. roy. Court Library (entrance from the Josephsplatz), was founded by *Maximilian I* and thrown open to scientific men by *Maximilian II.* — *Charles VI*, this great monarch, caused the building in which it now is, to be built and designed it for the purposes of a public institution. Its first librarian, was *Conrad Celtes*. He was succeeded in this appointment by *John Cuspinian, Wolfgang Lazius* and *Hugo Blotius*, the latter of whom was the first who had the title of *Imperial librarian* conferred upon him. He was in his turn succeeded by *Sebastian Tengnagel, Peter Lambecius, Gentilotti, Garelli*, the two *Swieten, Denis, John Müller* etc. The most remarkable acquisitions

of which the court library can boast, are: the volumes collected by *C. Celtes*, *John Faber*, Bishop of Vienna, *John Sambuk*, *Sebastian Tengnagel*, Count *Albert Fugger*; *Tycho Brahe*, Marquis *Cabrega*, *Kepler* and *Pater Gassendi*; but it may principally boast of the collections received from Ambras, of those from the Archbishof of Valencia, the latter being lavis in masterpieces of the ancient Spanish literature, and the collection obtained from Prince *Eugene*. To these must be added about 15.000 vol. of the most important works on science, best editions, 290 volumes in-folio, and 215 maps containing the most precious collection of engravings. The number of printed works therein contained is computed at 300.000 vols; it manuscripts would fill 20.000 volumes, and its incunables (works that appeared during the infaucy of printing, say before 1500) 10.000. — This library possesses 985 Greek manuscripts, 2700 Roman manuscripts on parchment, amongst others the fifth *Decade* from Titus Livius brought from Scotland by *St. Suitbert;* 11.157 Manuscripts on paper; 85 Hebrew manuscripts; 1000 Oriental manuscripts (the richest collection of the kind extant, from Baron *Hammer*); 60 Chinese and Indian Manuscripts. Its collection of prints, the gift of Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, is computed at above 300.000. It has also a collection of music and one of autographs.

The Private Library of the Emperor (at the Imp. Palace). This is one of the best collections of books extant; it consists of about 75.000 volumes and 1800 incunables. It is extremely rich in historical and scientific works, on literature and the fine Arts. Amongst other manuscripts may be seen a unique copy of the ethimystical Persian Poem „Rehabname" or the book of Citherius, and amongst other rare books should be

mentioned 35 Chinese works, one of which in 14 volumes, represents the customs, mode of life, costumes, and different trades of the Chinese.

The University Library, Postgasse 9, was founded by *Maria-Teresa* and contains above 210.000 vols. This collection is rich in works on history, theology natural history, and the fine arts. To these must be added a nice collection of valuable prints and geographical maps.

The Library at the Military Archives. Hof 1, accessible to military men and functionaries, as well as to any person being provided with a permission from the staff. It contains 40.000 vols and a great variety of geographical maps, plans, manuscripts etc.

The Library of the Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 15, contains 30.000 volumes classed according to the various sciences of which they treat; 128 manuscripts, 293 *incunables*, and a still greater number printed in the first half of the sixteenth century. Its works on history and natural history are the most numerous.

The Library of the Imp. Roy. Academy for the Oriental langnages, Jakobergasse 3, contains about 1000 vols of Oriental works of which 150 from Scutari and 2000 volumes in different languages. The collection of manuscripts is very considerable; it contains 500 original manuscripts, and above 20.000 documents, *divani* and letters on various topics in the Turkish, Arabic, Persian and modern Greek languages, amongst which some very rare diplomas, autographs from Sultans, and other curious specimens of Oriental hand-writing.

The Library of the Polytechnic, Technikergasse 13, founded in 1815, contains about 40.000 vols mostly on technical science.

The Library of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Annagasse 3, contains a nice collection of works on the fine arts, many beautiful drawings and engravings.

The Library of the Observatory, Universitätsplatz 2.

The Library of the Zoological Cabinet, at the Imperial Palace, Josephsplatz.

The Library of the Botanical Museum, in the Botanical Garden, Rennweg.

The Library of the Museum for Mineralogy, very complete, Josephsplatz.

The Library of the Imp. Roy. Museum of Antiquities, at the Imp. Palace, Josephsplatz.

The Library of the Academy of Sciences, Universitätsplatz 2.

The Library of the Imp. Roy. Geological Institution, Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse 3.

The Library of the Veterinary Institution, Landstrasse, linke Bahngasse 7, above 5000 volumes on veterinary science, nearly all that has been published on the subject.

The Library of the Society of All Trades of Lower Austria, Eschenbachgasse, above 16.000 vols and 300 Maps etc.

The Library of the Association of the Friends of Music, above 20.000 works of music.

The principal collections of books belonging to convents are: that of the Scotch Benedictines, 20.000 vols (Freiung 6); that of the Servites, 22.000 vols (Servitengasse 7); that of the Piarists (Piaristengasse 43), 17.000 volumes; that of the Dominicans (Postgasse 2), 10.000 vols; — of the Augustines, 15.000 vols, chiefly on theology.

Cabinets of Natural History.

The Imp. Roy. Cabinet of Natural History, consists of three departments:

I. **The Museum of Zoology** (Josephsplatz), founded in 1795. This is a very complete collection and comprises:

800	species	of mammiferous animals (2000 specimens).
5000	„	birds (above 20.000 specimens).
900	„	Reptiles and Amphibious animals (4000 specimens).
7000	„	Fishes (20.000 specimens).
8000	„	Molusca (80.000 specimens).
600	„	Crustacea.
60000	„	Insects (300.000 specimens).
500	„	Star Fishes and Zoophytes.
1000	„	Intestinal Worms.

This precious collection, which suffered much from the siege of Vienna in 1848, fills 24 halls and rooms. It possesses besides a very valuable library. Admission every day (sundays excepted) from 9 to 2.

II. **The Museum of Botany,** in the Botanic Garden of the University, Rennweg, comprises about 80.000 specimens of plants, chiefly obtained from the collections of some of the most celebrated scientific men. It likewise possesses a library.

III. **The Museum of Mineralogy,** at the Imp. Palace, entrance through the corridor of the Augustine Church. In its style one of the most complete and scientifically classed collections. It was founded by Emperor *Francis I* in 1748, who bought the collection of *Baillou* at Florence. Since that time, it has repeatedly been enriched with most valuable additions. This collection may be divided into 8 departments:

1) The Collection of Mineralogy and Oryctognosy (with beautiful specimens).
2) The Collection of Crystal Specimens (2700 wooden models).
3) The Terminological Collection, 1611 specimens.
4) The Technical Collection, 2506 specimens (comprising all sorts of precious stones).
5) The Collection of General Geology and Paleontology.
6) The Collection of Special Geology and Paleontology (lower Austria and confines).
7) The Collection of Petrifactions.
8) The Collection of Meteorolites and Aerolites.

This collection is the richest and most important in Europe, there is only that of the British Museum which can be compared with it. There is besides one part of the museum, comprising, above 70.000 specimens, which is not accessible to the public. This museum is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 1.

Private Collections.

The Collections Coleoptera of Mssrs. Dr. *C. Felder*, Count *Ferrari*, Dr. *Hampe*, *J. Kundrat*, *Miller*, *Sartorius*.

Collections of Lepidoptera of Messrs. *Machio*, *Mann*, *Felder*, *Hornig*, *Rogenhofer*.

Collections of Diptera, Hymenoptera etc. of Dr. *Schiner*, Mr. *Brauer*, *Frauenfeld*, *Bergenstamm*, *Kolazy*.

Collection of Orthoptera of Mr. *Brunner* de *Wattenwyl*.

Molusca, collection of Mr. *Parreys*.

Birds, collection of Mr. *Spreitzenhofer*, *Finger*, and that of the *Theresianum*.

Amphibia, collection of Mr. *Erber*.

Botany, collections of Mr. *Neilreich*, Baron *Hohenbühel*, *Pokorny*, and *Leithner*.

Mineralogy, collections of Dr. *Braun*, Mr. *Schröckinger* and *Lenoir*.

Music.

The Court Chapel, has at its disposal 18 Singers, 26 instrument players and two leaders; the best classical music is executed here to perfection. May be heard every sunday at 11.

Musical Societies (see p. 72).

Concerts. — There is scarcely other town in Europe where classical music is more perfectly executed than at Vienna; the concerts are mostly given in the winter, but orchestras and Military bands may be heard daily at certain places indicated by the newspapers and posted bills, and their musical performances are first-rate. The plares mostly resorted to by the Viennese to enjoy military music, are: *Volksgarten*, *Cursalon* (Stadtpark), *Gartenbau-Salon*, *Schwender*, at Rudolfsheim, *Neue Welt*, and *Dommayer*, at Hietzing (near Vienna) but especially the *Prater*.

The Collection of Music at the Imp. Library, contains a vast number of theoretical as well as practical works on music, from the earliest attempts at harmony that were made to our days. — This valuable collection fills 24 large chests, and consists of works on the different theories, history, and literature of

music; — graduated vocal and instrumental exercises; — works on Music belonging to the 15th and 16th centuries; — works on Church Music, comprising different periods; — the private collection of Emperor Leopold I, the greater part dramatic; a collection of autographs, etc. etc. The whole collection consists of 10.000 works in 12.000 volumes.

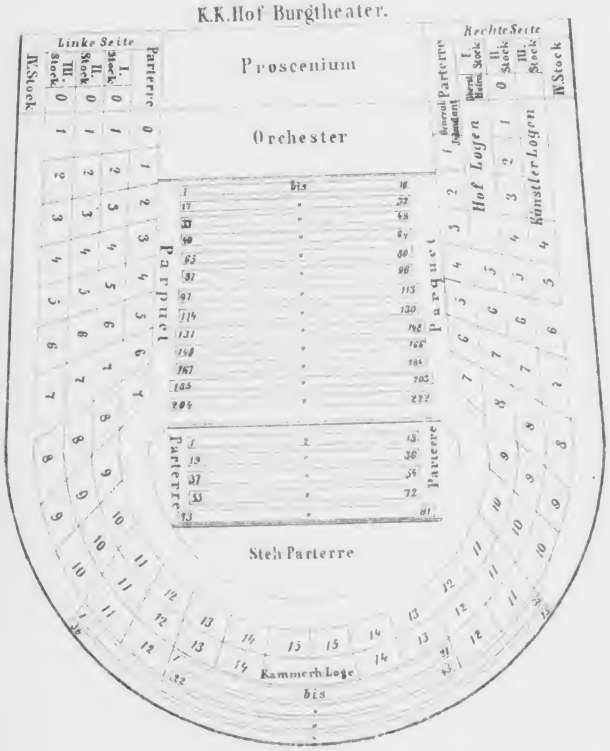
Music-sellers: *Haslinger*, Graben; — *Spina*, Graben; — *Wessely*, Kohlmarkt; — *Levy*, Neumarkt; — *Gotthard*, Kohlmarkt.

Notes may be hired at *Gotthard*, Kohlmarkt.

Theatres.

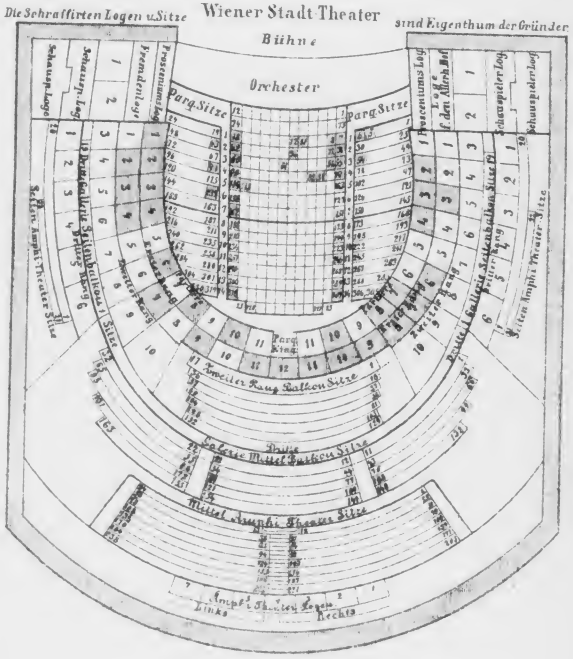
Vienna possesses 10 theatres and 1 summer theatre, 7 of these are in the town, the others are in the suburbs. The boxes can hold from 4 to 6 persons and are generally let to one party, except at the *Theatre on the Wien*, at the *Karl Theatre*, and the *Orpheum*, where a limited number of boxes only are let to different parties. The reserved-seats both in the pit and galleries rank next after the boxes in point of gentility and convenience. It is advisable for ladies to take either a box or reserved seats in the pit or first gallery as far as possible in the front row, and especially so at the theatres in the suburbs. Theatrical performances commence in Vienna at seven o'clock and generally end at ten. It is custumary for gentlemen entering the Imperial Court Theatre (k. k. Hofburgtheater) and the Court Opera (k. k. Hofoperntheater) to take off their hats; in other theatres the same custom prevails, but only after the curtain has been drawn up.

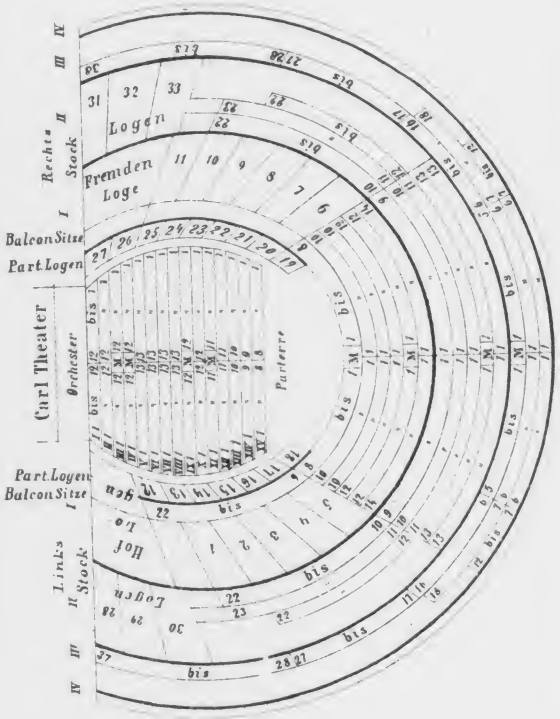
K.K. Hof Burgtheater.

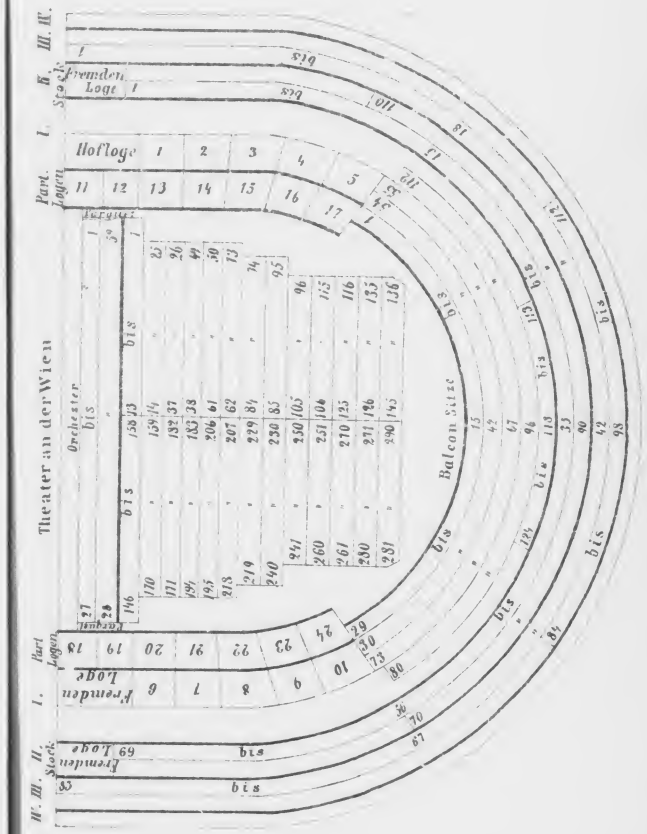


Wiener Stadt Theater

Die Schraffirten Logen u. Sitze sind Eigenthum der Gründer




Carl Theater
Orchester
Parterre
Balcon Sitze
Part. Logen
Fremden Loge
Logen
Hof Logen
Rechts
Links
Stock


Theater an der Wien
Orchester
Balcon Sitze
Hofloge
Fremden Loge
Part. Logen
Stock

The New Opera-house, Opernring, which has been constructed after the plans of *Van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*, contains beautiful frescoes by *Schwind* and *Ed. Engerth.* (See page 35.)

The Orchestra is not surpassed by any other in Europe.

Prices of the boxes and seats (see the annexed ground-plan No. 1):

Box, Parterre, I. or II. Tier	25	fl.	— kr.
„ III. Tier	20	„	— „
Seat in the stranger's box	5	„	— „
„ „ „ Pit, 1. Row	5	„	— „
„ „ „ „ 2. to 6. Row	4	„	— „
„ „ „ „ 7. „ 13. „	3	„	50 „
„ „ „ Parterre	3	„	— „
„ „ „ III. Tier, 1. Row	3	„	— „
„ „ „ „ „ 2. to 4. Row	2	„	50 „
„ „ „ IV. „	1	„	50 „
„ „ „ „ „ (numbered)	1	„	20 „
Entrance to the Parterre	1	„	20 „
„ „ „ III. Tier	1	„	— „

The Court Theatre (Hofburgtheater), in the Imp. Palace, was constructed in 1760 and has, between the years 1837 and 1872, undergone frequent restorations. Its internal arrangement and decorations leave much to wish for as far as comfort and elegance are concerned, but its actors are unquestionably the first in Germany. This theatre is exclusively devoted to classic German plays though some of Shakespeare's masterpieces such as, Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, Othello, and Romeo and Juliet are here occasionally acted with great taste and correctness.

Prices of the boxes and seats (see the ground-plan No. 2):

Seat in the Pit, 1. to 7. Row	3	fl. —	kr.
„ „ „ „ 8. „ 13. „	2	„ 50	„
„ „ „ Parterre	2	„ —	„
„ „ „ III. Tier	1	„ 50	„
„ „ „ IV. „	1	„ —	„
Entrance to the Parterre	1	„ —	„
„ „ „ III. Tier	—	„ 60	„
„ „ „ IV. „	—	„ 40	„

The boxes are almost all in private hands.

Theatre of the Town (Stadttheater), Seilerstätte 7. — Dramas, Comedies. Director: Dr. Heinrich Laube.

Prices of the boxes and seats (see the ground-plan No. 3):

Box in the Parterre, I. and II. Tier	15	fl. —	kr.
„ „ „ III. tier (on both sides)	8	„ —	„
„ „ „ „ „ (Amphitheatre)	4	„ —	„
Seat in the stranger's box, Parterre and 1. tier, 1. Row	5	„ —	„
2. „	3	„ 50	„
„ Orchestra	3	„ 50	„
„ Pit, 1. to 7. Row	3	„ —	„
„ „ 8. „ 15. „	2	„ 50	„
„ Balcoon, II. Tier, 1. Row	2	„ 50	„
„ „ „ „ 2. and 3. Row	2	„ —	„
„ „ „ „ 4. to 7. Row	1	„ 50	„
„ „ III. „ 1. Row (midst)	2	„ —	„
„ „ „ „ 1. „ (on both sides) and 2. „ (midst)	1	„ 50	„
„ „ III. Tier, 3. to 5. R. „	1	„ 20	„
„ Amphitheatre, 1. to 4. R. „ and 1. Row on both sides	—	„ 80	„

Charles Theatre (Carltheater), in the suburb Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse 31. On this spot stood formerly a small theatre built by *Ch. Marinelli* in 1781 for popular farces, comic spectacles, pantomimes, etc. mostly in the broadest Austrian dialect, but often very amusing. At a later period, Manager *Carl* bougth this theatre, whose celebrities as *Schuster*, *Korntheuer*, *Raimund*, *Krones*, *Ennöckl* and *Jäger*, had by degrees died away. He had it demolished and rebuilt (1847) on the plans of *Van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*, and now it is mostly formed out to different good companies of actors.

Prices of the boxes and seats (see the ground-plan No. 4):

Box in the Parterre and 1. Gallery	17	fl. —	kr.
„ „ „ 2. Gallery	12	„ —	„
Seat in the stranger's box, 1. Row	5	„ —	„
„ „ „ „ „ 2. „	3	„ 50	„
„ „ „ Balcoon (in the 1. Gallery)	3	„ 50	„
„ „ „ Parterre and 1. Gallery	3	„ —	„
„ „ „ 2. Gallery	2	„ —	„
„ „ „ 3. „	1	„ 50	„
Entrance: Parterre and 1. Gallery	1	„ —	„
„ to the 2. Gallery	—	„ 60	„
„ „ „ 3. „	—	„ 40	„
„ „ „ 4. „	—	„ 30	„

The Theatre near the Wien (Theater an der Wien), Magdalenenstrasse 8, excepted the New Operahouse, this is the largest of all the theatres in Vienna. It was constructed between the years 1798 and 1801, and renovated in 1838 and 1845. Dramas, comedies, light operas and ballets, are performed here. The stage is so spacious, that 500 persons and 100 horses have appeared on it at once.

Prices of the boxes and seats (see ground-plan No. 5):

Box in the 1. Tier and the Parterre..	15	fl. —	kr.
Seat in the stranger's box. 1. Gallery.			
1. Row	4	„ —	„
1. Gallery. 2. Row	3	„ 50	„
2. „	1	„ 80	„
Seat in the Pit or Balcoon. 1. Gallery	3	„ 50	„
Sead in the Parterre or 1. Gallery....	2	„ 50	„
„ „ „ 2. Gallery	1	„ 50	„
„ „ „ 3. „	1	„ 20	„
Entrance: Parterre and 1. Gallery	—	„ 80	„
„ in the 2. Gallery	—	„ 60	„
„ „ „ 3. „	—	„ 40	„
„ „ „ 4. „	—	„ 30	„

The Theatre of the Josephstadt, Josephstädterstrasse 26. The present building dates from 1822. It has been restored in 1852. Dramas and Comedies. the latter chiefly in the Viennese dialect. are represented here.

The Theatre of Mr. Strampfer, Tuchlauben 16. — Ligth operas, Comedies.

Prices of the boxes and seats:

Box in the 1. Tier	12	fl. —	kr.
„ „ „ 2. „	8	„ —	„
Seat in the stranger's box	3	„ 50	„
„ „ „ Pit	2	„ 50	„
„ „ „ Parterre	1	„ 20	„

The „**Residenz-Theater**“, Canovagasse. — Dramas and Comedies.

The Orpheum, situated Wasagasse, suburb Alsergrund, dates from 1866, and is devoted to the representation of small operas, farces, etc., like the „*Cafés chantants*“ at Paris; one may also supper there. Entrance 70 kr.

The People's Theatre of Mr. Fürst in the Prater, Weltausstellungsstrasse, at the right, was rebuilt in 1873 and is devoted to farces, chiefly in the Viennese dialect.

The New Orpheum, in the Prater at the left of the Weltausstellungsstrasse, likewise a „Café chantant“.

The Circus Renz, Leopoldstadt, Circusgasse **44**, was built in 1855, very renowned for the masterly performances of the unequalled troop of equestrians and the choicest collection of welltrained horses that may be seen.

The Circus Carré, in the Prater, Weltausstellungsstrasse at the left, was built in 1873.

Colleges and Schools

(public and private).

In 1872 there were not less than 90 public schools under the administration of the town-corporation; these schools were frequented by 36.000 scholars (20.000 boys, and 16.000 girls) and attended by more than 500 Professors.

Fourteen inferior „Real Schools“ (Unterrealschulen).

Seven superior „Real Schools“ (Oberrealschulen). 1) Hintere Zollamtsgasse 7. 2) Westbahnstrasse 25. 3) Waltergasse 7. 4) Grüne Thorgasse 7. 5) Hoher

Markt, Ankerhof. 6) Schmidgasse 14. 7) Weintraubengasse 13.

Each of these schools is connected with one of the inferior ones.

Five „Real" Gymnasial Schools (Realgymnasien). 1) Leopoldstadt. Taborstrasse 24. 2) Mariahilferstrasse 73. 3) Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse 3. 4) Alsergrund, Wasagasse 10. 5) Hernals, Kirchengasse 37.

Five Gymnasial Schools (8 classes). 1) The Academical Gymnasium, Christinengasse. 2) That of the Scotch Benedictines, Schottengasse. 3) The Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse. 4) The Gymnasium of the Piarists in the Josephstadt. 5) The Gymnasium, Fichtegasse 2.

The Pedagogium, a school for forming teachers (Zedlitzgasse 2).

The University.

This college, founded by Emperor *Frederic II* in 1237, and at which latin, philosophy, and literature were taught, assumed the name of University in 1365, under *Rodolph IV*, who instituted two professorships for medicine and the law. In 1434, under *Albrecht III*, the study of theology was likewise established. It now consists of 4 faculties: theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. The number of students frequenting the university may be computed at from 3000 to 4000. There are 80 professors ordinary and 80 non-ordinary, lecturers, etc.

In connection with the university must be mentioned:

The archiepiscopal Seminary (Alumnat), Stephansplatz 3.

The Imperial Royal Institution. Its object is the instruction of the secular clergy, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Clerical Seminary for students of theology, belonging to the Greek persuasion, Schönlaterngasse 15.

The Pazmanian College to prepare Hungarian students for clerical offices. Schönlaterngasse 13.

The Faculty of Protestant Divinity, Alservorstadt, Mariannengasse 25.

The Educational Institution of the Mechitarists, Mechitaristengasse 4. Here are taught the latin and Armenian languages and theology.

The Philologico-historical Seminary, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Botanical Garden, Rennweg 14.

The Central Institute of Meteorology, Hohe Warte, near Heiligenstadt.

The Chemical Laboratory, Alservorstadt, Währingerstrasse 10.

The Cabinet of Natural History, Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Pathological Museum, in the General Hospital, containing a nice pathological and anatomical collection, and above 3000 surgical instruments.

The School for Gymnastics, Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Medico-Surgical Academy, called *Josephinum*, whose object it is to form medical men and surgeons for the army, contains an anatomico-pathological collection; Währingerstrasse 15.

The Anatomical Museum of the University, Sternwartgasse 1.

The Anatomico-pathological Museum, belonging to the Hospital, Alserstrasse 4.

The Imp. Roy. Academy of the Nobles (Theresianum), Favoritenstrasse, founded in 1745 by *Maria-Theresa* and by this Empress exclusively destined to the sons of the nobles. Since 1848 the sons of the gentry are also admitted to it. This institution is possessed of all the necessary endowments to impart a perfect education: it has a library, a cabinet of natural history, a botanical garden, a laboratory, riding, swimming and fencing schools and one for gymnastics.

The Löwenburg Seminary, Josefstadt, Piaristengasse 45.

The Oriental Academy (Jakobergasse 3), to form young diplomatists for the East. It has a good library, a collection of oriental coins, Persian and Turkish seals and talismans.

The Academy of Fine-Arts, Annagasse 3, founded in 1705 by *Joseph I*, and reorganized in the years 1812, 1850 and 1872. It is furnished with a fine library, a collection of models to which must be added the collection of paintings from Count *Lamberg*.

The Polytechnical Institution, founded by Emperor *Francis I*, and built between the years 1816—1819, is situated at the Wieden, Technikergasse 13. Its front bears the inscription „To the prosperity, glory and progress of Industry, Manufactures, and Commerce, *Francis I.*" Sculpture by *Klieber*.

The aim which this institution is called upon to attain, cannot be better elucidated than by reproducing the words which Emperor *Francis I.* wrote of his own hand, whilst laying down its foundation stone. They run thus: „I have laid down this foundation stone on the 14th October 1816, that it may be looked upon by posterity as an undeniable proof that the great

object of my exertions has ever been to promote knowledge in all classes of society and contribute as much as possible to the enlightment of my good and faithful subjects."

It is divided into two departments the commercial and the technical. The former for instructing youth in the various lines of commerce and trade; the latter for the application of chemical, mechanical and mathematical science to the same objects. The other sciences which are treated here are: General Chemistry, technical Chemistry, Physics, elementary Mathematics, pure Mathematics, descriptive Geometry and Drawing, Mechanics, Engineery, Geodesy, and the art of tracing plans, civil and hydraulic Architecture, the Technology of Mechanics, Zoology, Botanical science Mineralogy and Geognosy, Agriculture, and Drawing applied to the various branches of industry.

This institution may besides be considered as a repositary of specimens of all arts and trades. It is to this effect furnished with rich collections of scientifical objects of different kinds, which are placed under the special surveillance of the respective professor.

The library, founded in 1815, consists of 40.000 volumes on technical and commercial sciences. This institution is frequented by from 800 to 1000 students. It counts 50 professors and assistants.

The Academy of Commerce (Handels-Akademie), Akademiestrasse 12 (see p. 45).

The Veterinary School (Thierarznei-Institut), Landstrasse, Bahngasse 7, founded by Emperor *Francis* in 1824. Its stables, Cow-houses, sheep-folds, bath-room, collection of stuffed animals, etc., etc., deserve to be seen. It has 11 professors, and about 700 scholars.

The Orphan Asylum, Alsergrund, Waisenhausgasse 5, founded in 1742. Since 1854 the direction of this establishment, was intrusted to a religious order of monks; boys only are admitted to it.

The Boarding-school of the Ursuline Nuns, for girls of all classes, Johannesgasse 8.

The Imp. Boarding School for the Daughters of officers, founded by *Joseph II*, at Hernals 32.

The Boarding-school for the Daughters of the Gentry, founded by *Joseph* 1789. Its object its the forming of young women to governesses, Josephstädterstrasse 41.

The Boarding-school of the Salesian Nuns, Rennweg 11, for the education of young girls of distinction.

Private Schools (boarding-) for Boys: *Bilka's*, Josephstadt, Reitergasse 17; *Bondi's*, Josephstadt, Feldgasse 6; *Schelivsky's*, Hohenmarkt 1; *Hermann's*, Erdbergerstrasse 5; *Kirchner's*, Neubau, Richtergasse 9. — For the jews: *Szanto's*, untere Donaustrasse 27. — For girls: *Hanausek's*, Augustinerstrasse 10; *Herrmann's*, Salvatorgasse 10; *Lederer's*, Singerstrasse 3; *Malfatti's*, Teinfaltstrasse 7. — For Protestant Children: *Luithlen's*, Landskrongasse 1; *Schmidt's*, Hoher Markt 10.

There are in Vienna about 120 schools for girls.

Schools for gymnastics: *Richard Kümmel's*, Riemergasse 6; *Stegmayer's*, Heumühlgasse 14; and one belonging to the corporation, Liebenberggasse 4, in the building of the Horticultural Society.

Fencing-Masters: *Friedrich*, tiefen Graben 13, (speaks English); *Albanesi*, Wieden, Waaggasse 19; *Hartl*, Salvatorgasse 6; *Herbaczek*, Schulerstrasse 18; *Preschel*, Rothenthurmstrasse 25.

Dancing-Schools: *Maywood Gardine's*, Weihburggasse 10; *Schwott's*, Bauernmarkt; *Rabensteiner's*, grosse Sperlgasse 2.

Riding-Schools: The Military Riding-school (see under „Military Institutions").

The Winter and Summer Riding-School, in the building adjoining the imperial Palace.

The Riding-school in the building of the imperial Court stables, without the Burgthor.

Then are to be mentioned the Riding-schools of *J. Schawel*, Stadtgutgasse 25; that of *Tippelt*, Rasumoffskygasse 3; *Roth*, Schwarzspanierstrasse 3; *Rehwinkel*, Herrengasse.

Swimming-Schools and Baths. — The imperial royal swimming-school in the Prater, in the proximity of the Northern-Railway station, is accessible to the public. — The *Ferdinand and Marien-Baths*, near the Augarten.

From among many other bathing establishments must still be mentioned: the *Sophienbad*, Marxergasse 13, with a large swimming bath. The pond is during the winter-months covered over with deals and splendid balls are held here. — Vapour baths and warm vat-baths may likewise be had. The *Dianabad* in the Leopoldstadt, fronting the Franz Josefs-Quai has also a large swimming pond and warm vat-baths (Danube Water). The *Margarethenbad*, Margarethen, Wildenmanngasse, established in 1872 is a very comfortable one.

Commerce and Public Credit.

The Board of Trade and Industry for Lower Austria, in the palace of the National-Bank, Herrengasse 14. Reports on the meetings held are published in the official News-paper (Wiener Zeitung).

The Exchange, Schottenring, is open daily from 11 to 2. It has 2 presidents, 1 secretary general, 1 commissary, 18 counsellors, 54 brokers, and 107 agents. An exchange-list is daily published at 3.

The Austrian National Bank, Herrengasse 15 and 17. This institution received its statutes and privileges from the crown on the 15th July 1817. It was established by a society of shareholders and is divided into different sections namely, the office for the emission of notes, the discounting-office, deposit-office, loan-office, and an office for loans on mortgage. The bank issues notes to 1000, 100 and 10 florins, which are current in the whole empire instead of gold and silver. The administration is composed of 2 governors, 12 directors, and a great number of clerks. — It has branch establishments at Prague, Brünn, Triest, Pesth, Leopol, Gratz, Linz, Innsbruck, Temesvar, Hermannstadt, Kaschau, Kronstadt, Agram, Goritz, Laibach, Czernowitz, Cracow; Klagenfurt, Troppau, and Salzburg. The bank-notes are made in the building.

The Custom-house (k. k. Haupt-Zollamt), Zollamtgasse 1.

The Bank of the Credit-Mobilier (Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe), Hof 6, was founded in 1855 by a society of wealthy merchants. It transacts general banking-business and commenced its operations

with a capital of 60 millions of florins. Its main object is the encouragement and support of commerce and industry, and by its aid many a railway line has been constructed. The direction of this institution is intrusted to the care of four directors and a board of administration.

The Bank of Discounts for Lower Austria (Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft), Freiung 8, undertakes Banking-business in general, more especially however the discounting of good paper.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank, Strauchgasse, commenced its operations in 1864, with a capital of 20 millions. — Its object is the same as that of the preceding.

The Viennese Bank for Immovables, Weihburggasse 14, for the buying and selling of land and estates, lending money on mortgage, etc., throughout the Austrian Empire.

The Bank of the Belgian Credit-Foncier, Babenbergerstrasse 1.

The Austrian Savings-Bank, Graben 12, instituted in 1819. — Its sphere of operations is very extensive and this bank well deserves the amount of public credit which it enjoys.

The Ground-Credit-Bank (Boden-Credit-Anstalt), Herrengasse 8. Its Governor, Count *W. Almasy.*

A great number of private Banks have lately sprung up, which, having obtained the sanction of Government, are already actively employed, each in its particular sphere of operations; we name some of the principal ones:

The Depositen-Bank, Graben, Trattnerhof, with branch establishments: Neubau, Neubaugasse 37; Leopoldstadt, kleine Sperlgasse 12. This bank was founded

in 1871 and enjoys of a continually increasing credit for the solidity of its operations.

The Franco-Austrian Bank, Wallnerstrasse 6.

The Austro-Egyptian Bank, Strauchgasse 2.

The Austro-Ottoman Bank, Herrengasse 8.

The Viennese Commercial Bank (Handelsbank), Renngasse 12.

The Mortgage-Bank (Hypothekenbank), Wipplingerstrasse.

Insurance Companies.

Der Anker (The Anchor), Kolowratring 3. Insurance of Annuities; Life Insurance, etc.

The Company for the Twofold Insurance of Capital and Income, Sonnenfelsgasse 7.

General Austro-Italian Insurance Company, Lugeck 1.

The Austrian Gresham, Insurance of Income, etc., Tuchlauben 11.

The Apis, Insurance of Cattle, Dorotheergasse 9.

The Company of Mutual Insurance against Fire, Obere Bäckerstrasse 3.

The Danubian Insurance Company, Schwarzenbergplatz 14.

Insurance of Capital, Annuities; against Fire, Weather and Water (Azienda Assicuratrice di Trieste), Habsburgergasse 5.

The Adriatic Insurance Company in Triest. — Agency in Vienna, Stephansplatz 5.

The Patria, Life Insurance, Kärntnerring 2.

The Austria, Naglergasse 31.

The Phoenix, Riemerstrasse 2.

The First Hungarian Insurance Company, Plankengasse 2.

Vindobona, Insurance Company, chiefly on mortgage, Kolowratring 3.

The Imp. Pawning Establishment (k. k. Versatzamt), Dorotheergasse 17, was founded by *Joseph II* in 1783. — The business of a licensed pawnbroker is unknown in Austria, and all affairs of this nature are transacted at the above establishment, where any pledge not subject to breaking is accepted. Open every day, except on saturdays and sundays.

Bankers:

M. L. Biedermann & Co., Breunerstrasse 6.
M. Königswarter, Kärntnerring 4.
S. M. Rothschild, Renngasse 3.
Alex. Schoeller, Bauernmarkt 13.
J. Sina, Hoher Markt 9.
H. Todesco's Sons, Kärntnerstrasse 51.
Fr. Schey, Opernring 10.
G. Epstein, Burgring 13.
M. Wodianer, Tuchlauben 17.

Money Changers:

They have shut from 12 to 2 o'clock and from 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the principal banks have their own offices for this purpose.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank (formerly *Zinner*), Stephansplatz 8.

The Bank of Discounts for Lower Austria (formerly *Schnapper*), Kärntnerstrasse 9.

The Viennese Commercial Bank (formerly *Sothen*), Graben 13.

L. Epstein, Kärntnerstrasse 3.

Voelker & Co., Goldschmiedgasse 1.

Austrian Money.

It was stipulated at the last monetary convention held in Vienna (1855), that the Austrian empire should henceforward adopt a monetary system more in conformity with the value of that of the other Confederate States of Germany. According to the new system, since 1858 a pound of fine silver is equal to 45 fl. new Austrian currency, or to 30 Prussian dollars (Thaler), or to 52 flors. 30 krzrs. currency in Southern Germany. — One Prussian dollar is therefore equal to $1^1/_2$ Austrian florin, or to $1^3/_4$ florin of southern Germany.

One Austrian florin has 100 kreuzers (copper money).

Austrian Gold Coins:

The Gold crown is worth	6	fl.	90	kr.	in	Silver.
„ Double Gold crown „	13	„	80	„	„	„
„ Ducat ..... „	4	„	73	„	„	„
„ piece of eight florins „	8	„	—	„	„	„

Austrian Silver Coins:

There are in silver: coins of 2 florins; of 1 fl. 50 kr. (Vereinsthaler); of 1 flor.; of $^1/_4$ flor. (25 kreuzers); of 20 krs.; of 10 krs.; of 5 krs.

Copper Coins: of 4, 1, and $^1/_2$ kr.

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1 Franc is equal to 40 kr.
1 Pound Sterling to 10 fl.
1 Napoleon d'or to 8 fl.
} according to the exchange of the day.

We have already spoken of the Austrian banknotes which, instead of gold and silver coins, are current throughout the empire. The bank not exchanging its paper for money, it results from it, that the latter, whether gold or silver, is submitted to an agio which varies daily according to the greater or lesser demand for it. Since a few years, however, the state of the Austrian bank has considerably improved, and it is generally believed and hoped that the agio on gold and silver will soon entirely subside; — during the last year the agio amounted 6—8%.

The Markets of Vienna.

The principal Markets in Vienna are for vegetables and fruits those on the Hof and Freiung, the Naschmarkt, and that on a place near the Franz-Joseph's Qnay which is called „Schanzl". For venison there are many shops at the socalled „Wildpretmarkt"; Fish is sold in the street running parallel to the Franz-Joseph's Quay, etc. — There is besides a central Market-Hall of recent date on the way to the suburb Landstrasse, in the space between the Railway and the Town-Park, at which all kinds of victuals can be procured at a moderate price and a Detail Market-Hall, opened in 1871 near the Parkring at the corner of the Cobden street and the Zedlitzgasse (F. 4.), a number of such halls will be constructed in the next time.

There are other markets for the purchase of hay, coals and lime, in the proximity of the Matzleinsdorf gate.

Fire-wood is sold on the banks of the Danube in the former suburbs Rossau, Weissgärber, Erdberg, and in the Brigittenau. — Wheat and Corn before the „Getreidemarkt“ Barracks, Laimgrube, and flour is to be had on the Neumarkt and in the old city.

The Market for left-off clothes and a multitude of other second-hand articles is one of the curiosities of the metropolis. Beginning with the most costly articles of dress and ending with the simple button, every imaginable trumpery article is here of cheap acquisition. This establishment is situated near the Berggasse, Alsergrund.

Military Institutions and Establishments.

The imp. roy. Military College, Mariahilf, Dreihufeisengasse (D. 5), is devoted to superior instruction for young officers needing some schooling before being admitted to the staff. A complete course of studies lasts three years.

The Military Geographical Institution (k. k. militärisch-geographisches Institut), Rathhausstrasse 7, (C. 4), founded in 1839. The object of this institution is to draw up plans and maps of the whole empire; to collect for the purpose all the necessary materials both on land and sea; to provide for the publication of the said plans and maps and carefully store up all works of the kind. The Naps of this Institution are renowned as the best in Europe. Emperor Francis-Joseph has contributed much to the aggrandisement of this institution by adding to the number of geographers already-extant (1851) a cops of 44 military geographers.

The establishment is divided into 8 sections:

1. Topographical Drawing.
2. Lithography.
3. Chalcography.
4. Lithographic and chalcographic Presses.
5. Military Geodesy.
6. The Computing and Reckoning Office.
7. The Drawing Office.
8. The Mapping or planing Office.

The Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy. (called Josephinum), Währingergasse 15 (C. 3), was founded by Joseph II in 1785 and reorganised in 1854. Its object is to provide the army with skilful physicians and surgeons. The Medical course lasts 5 years, the surgical 3; the military hospital belongs to it, and a botanical garden, museum, and library are attached to the establishment. This academy will be suspended in 1874.

The Veterinary School (k. k. Thierarznei-Institut), Landstrasse, linke Bahngasse 7 (F. G. 5).

The Garrison Hospital (k. k. Militär-Haupt-Garnisons-Spital), Alsergrund, Garnisonsgasse 5. This building is contiguous to the *Josephinum*, and has accommodation for 900 patients.

The Military Hospital for Invalids, Landstrasse, Invalidenstrasse 1 (C. 4. 5), was established (1783) in the building it now occupies. Here is accommodation for 65 officers and 550 soldiers. Two large pictures representing the battles of Aspern and Leipzic (by Krafft) adorn its walls.

The Military Riding-School (k. k. Equitations-Schule), Rennweg 3 (F. 6); — attached to the building is a leaping-ground, which, in a space of about 130

feet, is, like a steeple-chase ground, furnished with all sorts of hinderances.

The Imperial Arsenal (without the Belvedere gate) (see p. 37), contains a church, an hospital, a large collection of arms, a barrack, a cannon and gun foundery, an open space measuring 600 paces for target-shooting, and various work-shops for the fabrication of fire-arms and ammunition. Nine steam engines of 125 horse power are constantly at work in its precincts, and it gives occupation to 2000 mechanics. It is open every day.

Soldiers' Barracks, for infantry, the *Francis-Joseph's* Casern, near the gate of same name (F. 4.), built in the Anglo-Saxon style and completed in 1857, a fine building. — Another barrack in the town is the Rudolph Casern (E. 3.) situated on the Danube. — In the suburbs, the most remarkable are: one in Mariahilf, Caserngasse 1 (Academy of Engineers); — and those on the Getreidemarkt 11, — Heumarkt 27, — Alserstrasse 2, — and Mariahilferstrasse 25.

For Cavalry, Josefstädterstrasse 46, — Leopoldstadt, obere Donaustrasse 1.

For Artillery, Landstrasse, Rennweggasse 75, and one at the imp. Military Arsenal.

For the Military Train, Favoritenstrasse 26, 30; — Landstrasse, Ungergasse 49.

For the Gendarmes, Landstrasse, Löwengasse 19; — Court Gendarmes, Neubau, Breitegasse 3.

For the Military Police (Polizeiwache), Sterngasse 8; — Wieden, Rainergasse 7; — Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 94.

The Court Archers' Guard, is quartered up Rennweg 3 and 4; — the Trabant Guard in Neubau, Breitegasse 3.

Public Safety and Comfort.

The internal city, comprising the *Ring*, forms one Police district; the suburbs are divided into 8 districts, each district having a Commissary Director with a certain number of functionaries under him, a physician, a surgeon, and a midwife. The general Direction of Police (Petersplatz 10), comprises among other offices, those for foreigners, for cab and omnibus drivers, servants, and the conscription office.

The Austrian detective Police is generally acknowledged to be as efficient as that of London and Paris. During the day, policemen, whose duty it is to watch over public safety and order, are posted in different streets; At night they are replaced by watchmen who have to look to the shops and house doors on their round being properly closed and bolted.

The severity with which strangers used to be asked for their passport in former years has quite subsided in Austria. Passports are now only asked for at the Russian and Turkish Frontiers.

The omnibuses which traverse the town in all directions, occasionally causing great confusion in its narrow streets, are not allowed to stop during their drives except a few minutes at Stephen Square, Freiung, Hof, Neumarkt and Hohenmarkt.

When driving through Vienna and its environs the coachman must keep on the left hand side of the street or road, and drive past any carriage before him to the right. — The doors of private houses are closed at 10 oclock p. m. Any body returning home after

that time must pay the porter 10 krs. Dogs must not be allowed to run about the streets without wearing a wire muzzle.

Fire-men and Fire-engines, Hof, in the civil Arsenal. — In this establishment 7 large fire-engines, 27 water-carts, 50 fire-men, and 3 sweeps are always in readiness to answer the fire-bell of St. Stephen from whose belfrey a watchman by means of an electric telegraph gives the alarm, and signalizes the direction in which the fire has broken out; this takes place during day time by means of a red flag being hoisted up, and during the night by a lighted lantern.

The Establishments for supplying the Town with Water are, comparatively speaking, few. They mostly have to take their supplies partly from distant fountains, and partly from the Danube. Some of the water used in Vienna has to pass through 16.000 pipes before it reaches its destination. — Owing to this scarcity of water, Emperor Ferdinand caused a new water conduit to be constructed 1838, which bears the name of that monarch (Kaiser Ferdinands-Wasserleitung).

Still in the course of 1873 Vienna will be supplied with excellent water from the foot of the „*Schneeberg*“, for this purpose a gigantic Aqueduct, 12 german miles long, has been constructed at an expense of more than 25,000.000 florins.

The Gas Illumination of Vienna (offices Bauernmarkt 8, and Erdbergerlände 14), is supplied by a branch of the London Imperial Gas Company; — the gazometers are in the suburbs Erdberg, Rossau, and Fünfhaus.

Prisons.

The Police House-of-Detention (k. k. Polizeihaus), Sterngasse 8. — A place for punishing trifling offences.

The Jail for the Punishment of Crimes (k. k. Strafgericht und Criminal), Rathhausstrasse, for such criminals who have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and for those who are still awaiting the verdict of the Court.

The Court of Justice itself and an hospital for the deliquents are comprised in the building, which can accomodate 350 criminals and 170 patients.

Hospitals.

The General Hospital (k. k. allgemeines Krankenhaus), Alserstrasse 4, was founded by Emperor *Joseph II* in 1783, and considerably enlarged in 1835. It is built on an area of 20.500 square feet, has a chapel, 104 rooms for the sick with 2000 beds, 60 private rooms, a pharmacy, baths, above 50 physicians and 400 nurses in attendance. The first class treatment for patients including private room, board, medicaments and physician's fees, costs daily 4 fl.; 2^{d} class treatment 2 fl.; — 3^{d} class, for Austrians 66 kr., for strangers 86 kr.

In this establishment centre the various clinics of the university who are at liberty to choose any particular patient, the progress of whose illness may be interesting for them to watch, and who is accordingly transferred to a particular clinic, where he is taken

care of. Connected with the Hospital are two other Establishments viz, a Lunatic Asylum (Irrenhaus), and a lying-in-hospital.

The Lunatic-Asylum, Alsergrund, Lazarethgasse 14, constructed in 1851 by Architect *Fellner* after the plan of *Nadherny*. This building with dependencies, covers an area of 60.000 square fathoms and has cost above one million of florins. Its internal arrangement and organisation is in perfect accordance with its vastness. Here are to be seen: a chapel (stained window-panes by Geyling), drawing-rooms furnished with pianos, billiard-tables, and such working implements as may contribute to divert the minds of its inmates. The work done by the patients is sold and they are benefited with the proceeds of the sale. — 500 Lunatics can find accomodation in the building, and the charge made is according to the class they belong to, for inst.: 1st class with room to one's self, daily 3 fl.; — 2d class, a room for two, daily 1 fl. 50 kr.; — 3d class sleep in dormitories containing at least 6 beds each, and pay 80 krs. daily.

The Lying-in-Hospital (Gebäranstalt), furnished with 30 beds for the three classes into which it is divided; — the first class patients pay 3 fl. 50 krs. a day; — the second class, 2 fl., and the third class, 1 fl. a day. Poor women are admitted without payment, but they are obliged to serve afterwards for some time as wetnurses in the foundling-hospital connected with it.

The Wieden District-Hospital, Favoritenstrasse 32, contains 900 beds and tends annually between 7000 and 8000 patients.

The Rodolph Hospital, Landstrasse, Rudolfsgasse, dates from 1864. It was built on the plan of *Horky* and has accomodation for 1000 patients. This establishment is nicely situated and so well distributed and conveniently arranged that it leaves nothing to wish for.

The Hospital of the Brothers of Charity, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 16, has annually the care of 4000 patients of different religious persuasions.

Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Gumpendorferstrasse, tends annually above 1000 patients. The treatment is here homeopathical.

The Hospital of the Ladies of the Elizabethan Order, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 4, admits only female patients, who have nothing to pay for the assistance they receive.

The Institution for sick Clergymen, Landstrasse, Ungargasse 40.

The Hospital for Tradesmen's Clerks, Alsergrund, Reitergasse 1. A comfortable place with a large garden. Clerks who pay 2 fl. 10 krs. annually havy the right of admission whenever they get ill; — Such as are rendered incapable of work, receive a monthly sustentation of 12 fl. 60 krs.

The Garrison Hospital, Alsergrund, Garnisongasse 5, has accomodation for 900 beds. Another military hospital, Rennweg 75, is annexed to the Artillery barracks.

The Hospital for the Jews, Währing, near the Währinger Linie, founded by Baron *Anselm v. Rothschild*, opened in March 1873.

Hospitals of the Common, Leopoldstadt, auf der Haide 15; — Wieden, Neumannsgasse 6; — Gumpendorferstrasse 106; — Hundsthurmerstrasse 77; — Josefstadt, Lerchengasse 19; — Liechtensteinstrasse 88; — Neubau, Kaiserstrasse 4 and Lindengasse 20.

Private Institutions for the Sick belonging to both sexes: Dr. Hebra's (affections of the skin), Alsergrund, Mariannengasse 10; — Dr. Löw's (maison de santé), Obere Donaustrasse 81; — Dr. Winternitz's (Hydropathic establishment), at Kaltenleutgeben, near Liesing on the southern Railway; — Mrs. Pabst's (lunatics), Erdbergerstrasse 8; — Dr. Leidesdorf's (lunatics), at Döbling (near Vienna), Hirschengasse 47; — Dr. Erbes's (Consumption), Maria-Enzersdorf; his office Magdalenenstrasse 26; — Dr. Skofitz's (electro-magnetic treatment), Seilerstätte 16; — Dr. Politzer's (for children), Seitzergasse 6; — Orthopedical Establishment: Dr. Weil, Währing.

Hospitals for Children: St. Anne's Kinderspital, Spitalgasse 9; — Dr. Hügel's Margarethenstrasse 30 (gratuitous treatment); — St. Joseph's Hospital, Kolschitzkygasse 9; — Public Institutions for tending children, Tuchlauben 7 and Margarethenstrasse 25.

The Foundling-Hospital (Findelhaus), Alserstrasse 21, contains 90 beds for wet-nurses and 330 beds for children; — 16.000 children may annually be tended in this establishment. The illegitimate children of the poor are gratuitously taken care of, those of the rich must pay. The greater number of foundlings are brought up in the country at the cost of the establishment which exceeds the yearly amount of 700.000 flors.

Medical-men:

Interior affections: *Bamberger*, Alserstrasse 4. — *Duchek*, Schottenring 4. — *Löbel*, Giselastrasse.

Affections of the eyes: *Arlt*, Bellariastrasse 12. — *Helm*, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 51. — *Jäger*, Alserstrasse 4. — *Reuss*, Mariahilferstrasse 5.

Women's distempers: *Braun*, Alserstrasse 4. — *Spaeth*, Schottenbastei 3.

Children's distempers: *Baurnfeind*, Franziskanerplatz 6. — *Politzer*, Tuchlauben 7. — *Widerhofer*, Habsburgergasse 9.

Affections of the ears: *Gruber*, Neuer Markt 2. — *Politzer*, Fleischmarkt 1.

Operators: *Billroth*, Liechtensteinstrasse 13. — *Dittel*, Alserstrasse 4. — *Dumreicher*, Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

Affections of the skin: *Hebra*, Mariannengasse 10. — *Neumann*, Rothenthurmstrasse 29.

Homeopathic: *Rothansel*, Wieden, Kettenbrückengasse 8.

Affections of the larynx: *Schrötter*, Schwarzenbergstrasse 8.

Syphilitic affections: *Sigmund*, Freiung 7. — *Zeissl*, Tiefer Graben 10.

Dentists: *Faber*, Graben 20. — *Bardach*, Rothenthurmstrasse 5. — *Berghammer*, Graben 30. — *Jarisch*, Bognergasse 15. — *Rabatz*, Goldschmiedgasse 2. — *Scheff*, Kohlmarkt 1. — *Steinberger*, Brandstatt 7.

Church-Yards: There are seven of them, situated without the town-gates and deriving their names from the gate they are next to; such are: the Mariahilf church-yard; the Hundsthurm, Matzleinsdorf, St. Marx, and Nussdorf burial-grounds. That of Matzleinsdorf contains a fine chapel and the tomb of *Gluck* († 1787). The church-yard for the Protestants is situated in the vecinity of Matzleinsdorf, and that for the jews near Nussdorf. — The Viennese church-yards are generally very simple and do not present any very remarkable

tumular monuments. The celebrated *Mozart's* ashes lie in St. Marx cemetery, although the exact spot is unknown. *Beethoven* († 1827), *Schubert* († 1828) and *Grillparzer* († 1872) are interred at Währing, a village near Vienna.

Philanthropic Institutions.

The Imperial Poor-House, established by *Joseph II* and administered by the Municipality of Vienna, disposes of funds, which accrue to it from donations and legacies obtained from the wealthy. Here all poor persons, without distinction obtain assistance according to their wants, which latter are determined by the clergyman of the parish. On an average 18.000 persons are yearly assisted and receive in daily dispensations above 30.000 florins a year.

Other Hospitals for the Poor are: The large civil Hospital, Landstrasse, Rochusgasse 8; — the New Hospital, Lazarethgasse 2; — the Hospitals: Waisenhausgasse 1; — Leopoldstadt, Schiffamtsgasse 18; — and the Hospital for needy citizens, Währingergasse, which altogether afford relief to above 1200 poor persons, spending on them annually 170.000 florins.

Private Hospitals for needy Servants, Landstrasse, Rochusgasse 8, and Wieden, Neumannsgasse 6 (under the curatorship of the town-corporations).

The Society of Noble Ladies, for the promotion of the good and useful, Bürgerspital 1100. — They spend above 65.000 florins annually in dispensations to the needy and infirm, distribute prizes in the Parish

schools, and support at their own expense a girl-school, at which all kinds of needle-work is taught.

The Orphan-Asylum, Alsergrund, Waisenhausgasse 5, is both an educational and a helping institution. It was founded in 1742 by Prebendary *Marxer* and transferred in 1785 by Emperor *Joseph II* in the building in which it is actually. Here is accomodation for 400 orphans, and about 3000 more are tended at the expense of the establishment.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (k. k. Taubstummen-Institut), Wieden, Taubstummengasse 7, founded in 1779 by *Maria-Theresa*, has been enlarged (1822) by *Francis I*, 100 pupils annually find admittance in it and are educated here.

The Institution for the Blind (k. k. Blinden-Institut) admits blind children of both sexes, from 8 to 12 years of age, when in a healthy state. A complete course of studies lasts from 6 to 10 years. The number of the pupils exceeds 50. This establishment is remarkably well administered. It possesses a very interesting collection of objects invented by and for the blind.

The Hospital for the Blind (Blinden-Versorgungsanstalt) in the proximity of the foregoing is destined to the blind of a more advanced age.

The Institution for the Jewish Deaf-and-Dumb (israelitisches Taubstummen-Institut), Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 22; accomodation for 50 children.

The Institution for the Jewish Blind, Hohe Warte near Heiligenstadt, founded by Baron *Jonas von Königswarter*, opened in 1873.

Communications.

The General Post-office is situated in the old city, Postgasse 10. It has branch-offices in the Habsburgergasse 9; — Seilerstätte 22; — Landskrongasse 1; — Maximilianstrasse 4; — Esslingerstr. 4, and in all the suburbs as well as at the general Exhibition. The letters received are distributed eight times during the day by the postmen, and numerous letter-boxes are distributed in the principal streets all over town.

The postage of a letter not exceeding 1 *Loth* ($^1/_2$ ounce) is 3 *krs.* within the district where the post-office is situated, and 5 *krs.* out of this district to any part of Austria and the German empire.

A letter that has not been prepaid is likewise forwarded to its destination, but whoever receives it must pay besides the proper postage, an extra fine of 5 *krs.* a *Loth*. The Post-office is open daily from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Central Telegraph-Office, Renngasse 5; branch establishments: at the general Post-office and the branch offices of the Post; there is besides a **Private Telegraph-Office** especially for the local service. — More than 40 stations are within the lines and about 50 in the suburbs.

Railroads.

The Northern Railway (Kaiser Ferdinands-Nordbahn) dates from 1836. The terminus is at the left of the Praterstern (see p. 56). This is one of the

most frequented railway lines in Germany and which establishes communications between the metropolis and all the most important towns of Northern Germany, Poland and Northern Hungary. It runs in a straight line to Oderberg, where it joins the Prussian Railway (in Silesia). The Direction-offices are at the terminus; — the forwarding-office (for tickets and luggage), Zedlitzgasse 5.

The Western Railway (Kaiserin Elisabeth-Westbahn), inaugurated on the 15th December 1858 establishes a line of communication between Vienna and Upper Austria and between Southern and Western Germany. It is the direct road between Vienna and Paris. Central-office at the terminus, without the Mariahilf gate; — Forwarding-office, Seilerstätte 2.

The Southern Railway (Südbahn), dates from 1837 and communicates with the south of the empire and Italy. The art displayed in overcoming the difficulties with which the opening of this beautiful road over the Semmering was attended and its picturesque position, are sufficient attractions to invite the stranger residing in Vienna to make a day's excursion to this mountain.

The Southern Railway has branch lines between Mödling and Laxenburg, and between Neustadt and Oedenburg. Its terminus is outside the Favoriten-Linie (Wieden) where the Central Direction has its seat. — Forwarding-office: Kolowratring. Not far from the Southern Railway terminus is that of

The State Railway (k. k. Staatsbahn), communicates with Hungary on both shores of the Danube, and in northern direction with Moravia and Bohemia.

The office in the city is Schulhof 6, but no tickets are forwarded here.

The Austrian North-Western Railway (Nord-Westbahn), dates from 1872, communicates with Bohemia (the shortest way to Prague) and middle Germany. — The terminus is in the Leopoldstadt, near the Augarten.

The Francis-Joseph's Railway (Franz Josephs-Bahn), dates from 1871, communicates with Bohemia (Express-trains to the renowned bohemian Bathes) with middle and northern Germany. — The terminus is in the Alsergrund near the Canal of the Danube. — Forwarding-office: Bäckerstrasse 7.

The junction of the Northern Railway to the Southern is established by a small branch-line which traverses the suburb Landstrasse, passes before the Custom-house, crosses one arm of the Danube and part of the Prater and enters the station of the Northern Railway. — Another branch-line starting at Hetzendorf and passing through Lainz and Speising unites the Southern to the Western Railway.

Steam-Navigation on the Danube.

The Central-Office and Direction, Landstrasse, Dampfschiffgasse 2, dates from 1830 when the company began active service with only one steam-boat. They now dispose of 120 paddle steam-boats, 30 screw steam-boats, 522 iron boats for the conveyance of goods, and 16 iron transport-boats for conveying cattle. — The service of the boats extends on the Danube from Donauwörth to Galatz, on the Theiss, from Tokay, on the Save from Sissek, and on the Drave from Esseg, to the very mouth of these various rivers.

The company has besides, in conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd and the Czernawoda-Kustendje line, organised a quick and direct line of communication between Vienna, Pesth and Constantinople, and is likewise connected with the Russian company of steam-boats, which take up passengers at Galatz and conveys them over to Odessa.

Steam navigation on the Danube has, like the Austrian Railways, been got up by a company of Shareholders.

The landing-place for steamers sailing up the Danube is Nussdorf; — for those sailing down the river, it is at the Kaisermühlen. Passengers wishing to sail up the Danube are conveyed to Nussdorf on small boats that are stationed along the Franz-Joseph's quay. Passengers wishing to sail down the Danube are conveyed in small boats starting from the Weissgärber to the Kaisermühlen.

Since 1873, 10 small steamers are plying every hour between the Maria Theresiabrücke, and the Josephsbrücke at the Prater. Every two hours a steamer plies between Klosterneuburg and Kaiser-Ebersdorf.

Hackney-Coaches, Cabs, Omnibuses.

Hackney-coaches (Stadt-Lohnkutscher), without a number, are to be procured at the society: Miethwagen-Gesellschaft, Giselastrasse 4. The charge for the hire of such a coach with four seats, for half a day is, within the town-gates, 5 flor.; outside the town-gates, 6 to 8 flor., and 1 flor. to the coachman.

The Vienna cabs enjoy, on account of their celerity, no small celebrity, and the cabmen are not only most able drivers, but they are so well acquainted with the town and suburbs that the most implicit reliance may be placed in them. The cabs are numbered

and stationed at their respective stands along some of the principal thoroughfares from 7 o'clock a. m. till midnight. — Although a list of fares is affixed to the internal part of the coach, it is advisable to agree before hand with the cabman as to the amount of fare he will charge, particularly so when for a long drive.

The usual rate of fare charged is as follows:

An hours's drive ..... 1 fl. — kr.
For each extra half an hour's drive... — „ 50 „

This charge holds good for any time of the day between 7 o'clock a. m. till 11 o'clock p. m.

From 11 o'clock in the night till 7 o'clock in the morning the rate is the half more.

The one-horse cabs are termed *Comfortables* (they serve as a substitute for Hansome cabs). A list of fares is likewise (according to time, not to distance) affixed to the interior of the coach.

A quarter of an hour's drive ..... 40 krs.
Half an hour's drive..... 50 „
For each extra quarter of an hour's drive 20 „

(at night, i e. from 10 o'clock p. m. till 6 o'clock a. m. 45 kreuzers).

One minute past a quarter of an hour is considered as a new quarter of an hour, and must be paid consequently.

Whenever a cabman pretends more than his fare, uses coarse language, or in any way behaves rudely to a stranger, the best thing is not to pay him at all, but write down the number of his cab and cite him before the police (Petersplatz 10), where it is sufficient to reveal the number of the cab. The two parties are then summoned to appear the next day, and the cause of disagreement between them is amicably settled by the Commissary of Police.

Omnibuses traverse Vienna in all directions and are extremely numerous, perhaps too numerous for the comfort of loiterers. Therefore they are not allowed to halt in any of the narrow streets of the city in order to take up passengers, except at *Stephansplatz*, at the *Hof*, at the *Freiung*, and at the *Petersplatz*; — their fare is 12 krs.; — to the Exhibition 20 krs. — There are above 1500 omnibuses in Vienna. Those that ply between the town and the railway stations have their stand in *Stephansplatz*.

The omnibuses plying between the town and the beautiful environs of Vienna, which in summer are very much resorted to, are likewise very numerous and are stationed at the following places:

For *Döbling*, at the Hof, Freiung.
„ *Dornbach*, at the Hof, Judenplatz.
„ *Gersthof* and *Pötzleinsdorf*, at the Freiung.
„ *Grinzing*, at the Hof.
„ *Hainbach*, at the Neumarkt.
„ *Heiligenstadt*, at the Freiung.
„ *Hetzendorf*, at the Lobkowitzplatz.
„ *Hietzing*, at the Neumarkt, Stephansplatz, Peter.
„ *Hütteldorf*, at the Neumarkt or Lobkowitzplatz.
„ *Kierling*, at the Minoritenplatz.
„ *Klosterneuburg*, at the Minoritenplatz.
„ *Mauer*, at the Lobkowitzplatz.
„ *Neuwaldegg*, at the Hof, Judenplatz.
„ *Nussdorf*, at the Hof, Minoritenplatz.
„ *Penzing*, at the Neumarkt and Peter.
„ *Schwechat*, in the Johannesgasse.
„ *Sievering*, at the Hof.
„ *Simmering*, at the Stephansplatz and Wollzeile.

Von *St. Veit*, at the Neumarkt.
„ *Währing*, at the Freiung.
„ *Weinhaus*, at the Freiung.

The fares are affixed to the interior of each omnibus.

The **Tramway** plying between the *Praterstern* and *Hietzing*, *Dornbach* and *Döbling*, traverses the *Ringstrasse* and the *Franz Joseph's-Quai*. Since 1873 there are the following embranchements: from the *Stubenring* passing the Radetzkybrücke and Sophienbrücke to the *Rondeau* in the Prater; from the *Schwarzenbergplatz* to the *Terminus of the Southern Railway*; from the *Nussdorferstrasse*, passing the Terminus of the Franz Joseph's-, the North Western- and the Northern Railway to the *Praterstern*.

The waggons set off in very short intervals to all directions; the fare from the Praterstern to any point within the town-gates is 10 kr.; to Hietzing and Dornbach 20 kr.; to Döbling 15 kr.

Porters. At every corner of the main thoroughfares are stationed several of these men whose occupation it is to be sent on errands for the small retribution of from 20 to 40 kreuzers, according to distance. On being employed, they must give their employer a mark bearing a number and this number must correspond to that they wear on their coats. Twenty kreuzers is the usual charge for any message or errand within district. The offices of the chief institutions are: Löwelstrasse 17 (*Folkmann*); — Bäckerstrasse 14 (*Express*).

Porters attached to the different hotels (Lohndiener) charge 2 fl. for half a day's attendance and 4 fl. for the whole day. Sent on an errand, the charge varies from 40 to 50 krs., according to distance.

Hotels.

First-class Hotels.

Hôtel Impérial, Kärntnerring 16.
Grand Hôtel, Kärntnerring 9.
Hôtel Métropole, Franz Josefs-Quai.
Hôtel Austria, Schottenring 11.
Hôtel Britannia, Schillerplatz.
Hôtel de France, Schottenring.
Hôtel Munsch, Kärntnerstrasse 28.
Erzherzog Karl, Kärntnerstrasse 31.
Hôtel Meissl & Schadn, Kärntnerstrasse 24.
Oesterreichischer Hof, Fleischmarkt 2.
Stadt Frankfurt, Seilergasse 14.
Matschakerhof, Seilergasse 6.
Kaiserin Elisabeth, Weihburggasse 3.
Römischer Kaiser, Renngasse 1.
Hôtel Wandl, Petersplatz 12.
Hôtel Müller, Graben 19.
Goldenes Lamm, Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse 7.
Hôtel de l'Europe, Asperngasse 2.
Kronprinz von Oesterreich, Asperngasse 4.
Weisses Ross, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 8.
Hôtel national, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 18.
Hôtel Donau, Nordbahnstrasse, opposite to the Terminus of the Northern Railway.
Hôtel Tauber, Praterstrasse 50.
Hôtel Victoria, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 11.
Hôtel Wimberger, Fünfhaus, Neubau-Gürtelstrasse, near the Terminus of the Western Railway.

Second-class Hotels.

Ungarische Krone, Himmelpfortgasse 14.
Weisser Wolf, Wolfengasse 3.
König von Ungarn, grosse Schulerstrasse 10.
Hôtel Schipler, Wallnerstrasse 1.
Goldene Ente, grosse Schulerstrasse 22.
Goldener Stern, Stephansplatz, Brandstätte 2.
Stadt London, Fleischmarkt 22.
Englischer Hof, Mariahilferstrasse 81.
Hôtel Kummer, Mariahilferstrasse 71.
Schwarzer Adler, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 11.
Hôtel de Russie, Praterstrasse 11.
Hôtel Nordbahn, Praterstrasse 72.
Königin von England, Leopoldstadt, Taborstr. 33.
Hôtel Schröder, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 12.
Goldener Adler, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 22.
Bairischer Hof, Taborstrasse 39.
Goldene Birne, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 31.
Goldenes Kreuz, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 20.
Goldenes Lamm, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 7.
Stadt Oedenburg, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 9.
Stadt Triest, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 14.
Drei goldene Kronen, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 13.
Hôtel Zillinger, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 25.
Goldenes Schlössel, Josefstadt, Schlösselgasse 6.

Hotels garnis:

Hôtel garni „Athénès“, Praterstrasse 36.
Rohmann's, Plankengasse 5.
Hôtel Tegetthoff, Johannesgasse 23.
Hôtel Claude, Parkring 2.
Hôtel Trost & Klein, Maximilianstrasse 8.
Hôtel Hofer, Fleischmarkt 16.
Hôtel garni, Pestalozzigasse 4.

Restaurants.

Restaurant français, Herrengasse 8.
Breying & Mebus, Graben 22.
Schnecke, Petersplatz 5.
Sacher Fr., Weihburggasse 4.
Sacher E., Kärntnerstrasse 51 and at the Prater, on the Constantinshügel.
Rother Igel, Wildpretmarkt 3.
Faber, Kärntnerstrasse 53.
Philippski, Opernring 11.
Schölss, Wollzeile 10.

On the Terminus of the Railways the Restaurants are also very recommendable.

Breweries and Beer Saloons.

Tabakspfeife, Goldschmiedgasse 8.
Blumenstöckl, Ballgasse 6.
Gause, Kärntnerring 10.
Dreher, Naglergasse 1.
Gerstenbrand, Augustinerstrasse 8.
Lothringer, Kohlmarkt 24.
Dreher, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 97.
Dreher, Opernring 4.
Obermayer, Weihburggasse.
Likey, Giselastrasse 2.
Kummer, Babenbergerstrasse 5.
Bischoff's Bierhalle, Bellariastrasse 12 and Schottenbastei 3 (subterranian).
Liesinger Bierhalle, Schottengasse 4.
Geyer, Franz Josefs-Quai 47.
Altinger & Kaubek, Wollzeile 38.

In the Prater there is a great number of Beer-Saloons, the following are the most recommendable:

Kaubek & Altinger, *Liesinger Bierhalle*, *Brauner Hirsch*, *Diwischoffsky*.

All these localities are to be found in the People's Prater near the chief alley (see page 56).

Austrian beer is generally acknowledged to be excellent and superior to all its rivals, the Bavarian beer not excepted.

Coffeehouses.

In the Cafés one will find a great variety of News-papers in different languages. There are above 200 Coffeehouses in Vienna, the most elegant are in the inner town and in the suburbs Leopoldstadt and Mariahilf, the principal are:

Brunner, Opernring 8.
Hochleitner, Kärntnerring 17.
Deuerlein, Parkring 2.
Daum, Kohlmarkt 6 (many officers).
Café de l'Europe, Stephansplatz 8 (foreigners).
Heydner, Graben 29.
Leibenfrost, Neuer Markt 12.
Café de l'Opéra, Augustinergasse 8.
Schlegel, Graben 15 (many Italians).
Café restaurant at the Cursalon. (Town Park very much visited on fine summer's evenings.)
Griensteidl, Schauflergasse 4 (the greatest number of news-papers).
Grand Café au Théâtre de la ville, Seilerstätte.
Café Vienne, Wollzeile.
Troidl, Wollzeile 27.
Scheuchenstuel, Strobelgasse 2.
Grand Café parisien, Schottengasse.

Coffeehouses in the Suburbs.

Deuerlein, Taborstrasse 1.
Wild, Asperngasse 4.
Tauber, Praterstrasse 36.
Stierböck, Praterstrasse 6.
Margulis, Praterstrasse 25.
Orban, Praterstrasse 29.
Bauer, Praterstern.
} Leopoldstadt.

Auböck, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 8.

Zach, Hauptstrasse 72.
Nerber, Hauptstrasse 78.
Schmid, Hauptstrasse 2.
} Wieden.

Gabesam, Mariahilfer Hauptstrasse 84.
Schweiger, Mariahilfer Hauptstrasse 120.
Weghuber, Neubau, Hofstallstrasse 7.
Hagen, Josefstädterstrasse 2.

Kremsen, Berggasse 14.
Gerstenbrand, Alserstrasse.
} Alsergrund.

In the Prater.

Three Cafés in the chief Alley at the left and the *Café restaurant Sacher* at the right, on the Constantinshügel.

Wine Merchants and Pastry-Cook shops.

Sacher E., Kärntnerstrasse 51.
Sacher F., Weihburggasse 4.
Faber, Kärntnerstrasse 53.
Meier, J. E., Singerstrasse 8.
Schneider Fr., Kärntnerstrasse 14.
Drei Laufer, Kohlmarkt 26.
Stiebitz & Cie., Bognergasse 8.
Clement Roget, Tuchlauben 11.
Corinaldi, Franziskanerplatz 8.

The best Austrian Wines are: the Gumpoldskirchen, Bisamberg and Vöslau; they are not unlike Hock-Wine. The Hungarian wines are very strong and although wholesome in Hungary, they do not agree with the climate of Vienna. Persons fond of these wines will find different sorts of them in the Esterhazy-Cellars (Haarhof) open daily from 11 to 1 and from 5 to 8. Comfort is not to be looked for in these premises, which are however visited by numerous foreigners.

Confectioners.

Demel, Michaelerplatz 3.
Gerstner, Kärntnerstrasse 5.
Holl, Freiung 9.
Kriegler, Rothenthurmstrasse 22.

Addresses

to suit any emergency.

Antiquaries: Cubasch, Kohlmarkt 7 and Bellariastrasse 2. — Egger (coins, medals etc.), Herrngasse 5. — Radnitzky, Kärntnerstrasse 31.
Architects: Ferstel, Freiung 6. — Hansen, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 1. — Hasenauer, Wallnerstrasse 11. — Tietz, Johannesgasse 14. — Schmidt, Friedrichsstrasse 4.
Attorneys: s. Avocats.
Booksellers: Gerold & Comp., Stefansplatz. — Beck, Rothenthurmstrasse 15. — Braumüller, Graben 21. — Czermak, Schottengasse 6. — Faesy & Frick, Graben 22. — Hügel, Herrengasse 6. — Lechner, Kärntnerstrasse 10. — Manz, Kohlmarkt 7. — Meyer, Tuchlauben 26. — Rosner, Tuchlauben 22. — Seidel, Graben 13. — Sintenis, Herrengasse 5. — Wallishauser, Hoher Markt 1.
Breweries and Beer Saloons in Vienna: see p. 119.
Carpet-Makers: Haas & Sons, Stock-im-Eisenplatz 6 — Lechleitner, Graben 15.
Chemists: Girtler, Freiung 7. — The Court Chemist, Habsburgergasse 11. — Moll, Tuchlauben 8. — Weiss, Tuchlauben 27. — Pleban, Stephansplatz 2.
China-Manufacturers: Denk, Goldschmiedgasse 12. — Haidinger, Weihburggasse 9. — Thun, Singerstr. 2. — Weisse, Wollzeile 4 (upstairs).
Clock-Makers, see Watchmakers.
Confectioners, see page 122.
Corn Operators: Dornauer, Kohlmarkt 14. — Julie Kreusch, Bauernmarkt 2.
Dentists, see page 107.
Dining-Rooms, see page 119.
Druggists: Partl, Franziskanerplatz 5. — Mayrhofer Bäckerstrasse 5. — Pfantzert, Tuchlauben 8. — Voigt

et Comp., Hoher Markt 1. — Wilhelm & Comp., Augustinerstrasse 8.

Engravers: Jauner, Augustinergasse 12. — Radnitzky, Kärntnerstrasse 31. — Denk, Brandstatt 3.

Fancy-Articles Manufacturers: A. Klein, Graben 20. — Rosenberg Graben 17. — Bauer, Goldschmiedgasse 8. — Brothers Rodeck, Kohlmarkt 7. — Theyer & Hardtmuth, Kärntnerstrasse 11. — Theyer, Stephansplatz, Domherrenhof.

Forwarding-Offices for Goods & Luggage: Comployer, Bäckerstrasse 2. — Berkowitch, Bäckerstrasse 24. — Guttmann, Bauernmarkt 2. — Weber & Sohn, Schönlaterngasse 11. — Svatojanski & Sockl, Postgasse 6.

Glass Manufacturers: Lobmayr, Kärntnerstrasse 13. — Ullrich, Lugeck 3. — Mayr, Bauernmarkt 12 — Wokaun, Wipplingerstrasse 14.

Glovers: Authenrieth, Kohlmarkt 11. — Jacquemar, Herrngasse 6. — Bondi, Graben 23.

Gun Manufacturers: Springer, Stock-im-Eisenplatz 5. — Ohligs, Tiefer Graben 15.

Hatters: Hofmann, Kohlmarkt 7. — Skrivan, Dorotheergasse 10.

Horse-dealers: Schawel, Augartenalleestrasse 28. — Strass, Czerningasse 13.

Hotels, see p. 117.

Ironmongers: Stricker, Kärntnerstrasse 28. Winkler, Kärntnerstrasse 21.

Jewelers: Biedermann, Graben 13 — Hübner, Kohlmarkt 8. Klinkosch, Kohlmarkt 26. — Rothe, Kohlmarkt 7. — Mayer, Stock-im-Eisenplatz 7. — — Ratzersdorfer, Kohlmarkt 9.

Lace-Makers: Flandorfer, Rothenthurmstrasse 16 — Geiger, Plankengasse 3. — Kuttig, Freisingergasse 6.

Lamp Manufacturers: Ditmar, Weihburggasse 4. — Sonntag, Himmelpfortgasse 1. — Brünner, Kärntnerstrasse 46.

Lawyers: Dr. Brüxner & Dr. Magg, Bauernmarkt 7. — Dr. Gunesch, Spiegelgasse 21. — Dr. Hiller, Tuchlauben 7 (Bazar).

Linen-Drapers: Felbermayer, Neumarkt 17. — Kranner, Stephansplatz 10. — Regenhart, Jordangasse 5.

Locksmiths: Beindt, tiefen Graben 18.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments: Lenoir, Magdalenenstrasse 14. — Rospini, Kärntnerstrasse 12.

Meerschaum-Pipers: Hiess, Kärntnerstrasse 7. — Hiess, Graben 6. — Hartmann, Magdalenenstrasse 6. — Schilling, Adlergasse 8.

Midwives: Gruber, Brunngasse 1. — Wendlberger, Spiegelgasse 9.

Mineral Waters: Well, Wildpretmarkt 5.

Musical Instruments: (for French Horns, flutes, clarinets, etc.) Hoyer, Fleischmarkt 10. — Stowasser, Langegasse 26. (For Lutes) Bittner, Kärntnerstrasse 42. — Fischer, Tuchlauben 16. — Hofmann, Habsburgergasse 8. — (For Pianos) Bösendorfer, Türkenstrasse 9. — Ehrbar, Pressgasse 28. — Streicher, Landstrasse, Ungargasse 27.

Opticians: Ploessel, Himmelpfortgasse 7. — Rospini, Kärntnerstrasse 12. — Waldstein, Michaelerplatz 5.

Organs, Physharmonicas etc.: Deutschmann, Wienstr. 39. — P. Titz, Pressgasse 28.

Perfumers: Az, Graben 18. — Maczuski, Kärntnerstrasse 26. — Treu, Nuglisch & Comp., Kohlmarkt 4.

Photographers: Angerer, Theresianumgasse 4. — Gertinger, Margarethenstrasse 28. — Löwy, Weihburggasse 31. — Luckhardt, Taborstrasse 18.

Physicians, see page 107.

Printers: Charles Gerold's Son, Barbaragasse 2.

Printsellers, see page 69.

Ribbon Manufacturers: Blau, Bauernmarkt 10. — Löwy's Son, Hoher Markt 5. — Wild, Stephansplatz 1.

Saddlers and Coachmakers: Marius, Freiung 6. — Lohner, Kolowratring 8. — Ziegler, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 109. — Maurer, Kohlmarkt.

Shoemakers: Hahn, Rothenthurmstrasse 4. — Hahn, Köllnerhofgasse 1. — Schreiber, Tuchlauben 5. —

Shops of Fashion (Ladies'): Arthaber, Stephansplatz 11. Reiff and Mayer, Seilergasse 12. — Krickl, Tuchlauben 7. — Dürr, Kärntnerstrasse 14. — Nowotny, Graben 16. — Szontagh, Graben 13.

Shops of Fashion (Gentlemen's): Ebenstein, Kohlmarkt 7. — Frank, Graben 12. — Singer, Graben 11.

Silk Merchants: Giani, Seilergasse 9. — Reiff & Mayer, Seilergasse 12. — Arbesser, Graben 1.

Wittmann, Graben 29. — Helia (for ladies), Himmelpfortgasse 1.

Stationers: Syré, Tuchlauben 6. — Mayr, Kärntnerstr. 37. — Theyer & Hardtmuth, Kärntnerstrasse 11. — Lustig, Hoher Markt 4.

Surgical Instruments: Leiter, Alserstrasse 16. — Simon, Bauernmarkt 7. — Schleifer, Michaelerplatz 6. — Dietiker, Kärntnerstrasse 34. — Bihls, Wieden, Obstmarkt 1.

Sword-Cutlers: Hattey, Goldschmiedgasse 4. — Striberny, Graben 24.

Tailors, see Shops of Fashion (Gentlemen's).

Toy-Shops: Jäger, Stephansplatz 6. — Kietaibl, Habsburgergasse 10. — Liebscher, Kohlmarkt 16. — Lutzenleithner, Fleischmarkt 14.

Travelling and Shooting Requisites: Maurer Brothers, Kohlmarkt 1. — Schittenhelm, Kärntnerstrasse 28.

Truss-Makers: Fleischer, Plankengasse 3. — Schlapfer, Wollzeile 3.

Turners: Hartmann, Magdalenenstrasse 6. — Zull, Steindlgasse 1. — Felix, Plankengasse 7.

Upholsterers: Brandweiner, Stephansplatz 6. — Legerer, Kärntnerring 13. — Schachinger, Breitegasse 17. — Schmitt, Stephansplatz 6.

Watch-Makers: Effenberger, Kohlmarkt 5. — Fromm, Rothenthurmstrasse 9. — Goldschmidt, Graben 11. — Schönberger, Franz Joseph's-Quai 1.

Woollen-Drapers: Baar, Kärntnerstrasse 10. — Hardt, Freisingergasse 1. — Noderer, Stephansplatz 8.

The Environs of Vienna.

The environs of the Austrian Metropolis may be said to be surpassed in beauty only by those of Naples or Constantinople.

The irregular oval plain on which Vienna is seated is bounded to the east by the Carpathian mountains and to the west by the undulating hills of the Kahlenberg, Leopoldsberg, Cobenzel, etc. Northward of the town flows the Danube. The wooded hills on the right bank of the river greatly serve to embellish the landscape, whilst on the left, which in a picturesque point of view offers nothing remarkable, the vast plain of the Marchfeld discloses itself to view. It was on this very Marchfeld that the fate of the empire more than once was decided, and here many a bloody contest between Ottokar, king of Bohemia and Rodolph of Habsburg, and the battles of Aspern, Essling and Wagram have been fought.

Owing to the excessive heat and very unpleasant dust which in summer are prevalent in the town, most of the Viennese families who can afford it spend the summer months in the country. Thus it is that the villages situated at a small distance from the Capital boast in summer of a mixed population, viz. of citizens and peasants, who by-the-by do not always live on the best terms. The railways or omnibuses will take the stranger to any of these places (see for omnibuses page 115).

The first place the stranger should visit is *Schönbrunn* and its Imperial Palace, whither plenty of omnibuses, starting every quarter of an hour from Petersplatz, as well as the Tramway will convey him. The actual building was built by Maria-Theresa (1744). The imperial palace contains 1440 rooms and 140 kitchens.

The park, in the taste of that of Versailles, is always open to the public. Behind the pond rises the „Gloriette" from the top of which a beautiful view of the town may be obtained. Here are a menagerie and a botanical garden to

be seen; the latter was originally established by Francis I, in 1753 and contains very extensive hot and green-houses.

To the right of Schönbrunn lies *Hietzing* which, with its splendid villas, is in summer the most frequented place of resort for the fashionable world, and, being mostly occupied by wealthy merchants and some of the higher nobility, can hardly be called a village. There is a public walk, a celebrated coffeehouse, baths, a theatre, eating-houses with gardens attached to them, viz. Dommayer's Restaurant and Schwender's „*Neue Welt*", where in summer an excellent band plays every day, besides many other divertissements which attract every evening thousands of visitors. — Facing Schönbrunn to the north is *Penzing*, a village nearly as large as Hietzing though not so fashionably frequented. — It contains however several houses and gardens of equal elegance and beauty, and has likewise a very commodious bath-house.

The other villages in the vicinity of Schönbrunn which as places of country residence should be mentioned here, are: *Ober- and Unter-Sanct-Veit*, *Baumgarten*, *Lainz*, and *Hetzendorf* and a little more distant to be reached by the western Railway the are the places beautifully situated in the vicinity of the *Wiener Wald*: *Hütteldorf*, *Mariabrunn*, *Weidlingau*, *Purkersdorf*, *Pressbaum*, *Rekawinkel*. From Mariabrunn there is to be made a very agreable excursion to *Haimbach*, a village, consisting of only a few houses, entirely hidden in the midst of a large forest. In the proximity of Haimbach are the *Sophien-Alps* and the *Tulbingerkogel* two mountains from the summits of which a most magnificent view of the surrounding woody country may be had.

The Southern Railway, after Hetzendorf, passes through *Mauer*, *Kalksburg*, *Rodaun*, *Perchtoldsdorf* with its gothic church, and *Brunn* all of them villages situated ad the foot of the hills which extend to the South-west of Vienna and present huge blocks of calcareous rocks disseminated here and there amid the trees of the forest and the luxuriant wineyards which cover them. Beyond *Rodaun*, and winding in among the mountains to the right, is the wild and solitary valley of *Kaltenleutgeben*. The woody neighbourhood beyond Kaltenleutgeben is so beautiful that it has not unaptly been compared to the lower parts of Switzerland and Savoy.

A great number of omnibuses and the Tramway establish a communication between Vienna and the villages west of Vienna, such as: *Dornbach*, with its beautiful park, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, *Neuwaldegg*, *Pötzleinsdorf* and *Gersthof*. The valley of Dornbach is, owing to the delightful position it occupies, reputed to be one of the most enchanting spots in the vicinity of Vienna. *Döbling*, *Sievring*, *Grinzing* and *Heiligenstadt* form another series of villages at the foot of the mountains *Kahlenberg* and *Leopoldsberg*, whose sides like the greater part of the adjacent country, are covered with vineyards, while their summits are crowned with woods and dwelling-houses. On the top of the Kahlenberg stood in former times a convent of Camaldule monks; since 1873 there is established an hotel which commands a splendid view. The Leopoldsberg, 1356 feet high, boasted under the Romans of a fortress which was at a later period destroyed by hords of barbarians. The Margraves of Babenberg at different epochs caused a fortified castle to be erected on the same spot, which was subsequently demolished to prevent the Turks from using it as an entrenchment. Leopold caused a chapel to be built here, but the same was subsequently destroyed by the Turks in 1683 and rebuilt in 1693. From the gallery of the chapel and the terrace of the castle a most beautiful view of the town, some of its environs, and the Danube winding its course through the landscape, may be gained. *Nussdorf* is situated at the foot of this mountain and on the banks of the river; a little higher up the Danube is the *Terminus of the new Railway* which comunicates with the *Kahlenberg*. — *Klosterneuburg*, possessed of a monastery of Augustine Prebendaries, contains a great many artistical and historical curiosities, and higher up the river, the ruins of *Greifenstein* are worthy of notice. From the heights of the hills *Kobenzl*, *Himmel* and *Hermannskogel* a beautiful view may likewise be obtained of Vienna and its environs.

With these heights, the valley of *Kirling*, and *Weidling* we terminate our tour through the interesting places in the country surrounding Vienna, though not without previously directing the attention of the traveller to the wonders of the *Semmering* and *Schneeberg* (mountains), the latter 6500 feet above the level of the sea. Although this part of the country is too distant to be annoverated among

the sites in the vicinity of the metropolis, yet communications have been rendered so easy by the Southern Railway plying between them, that the traveller should not leave Vienna without seeing them; — the Simmering on account of the objects of art it possesses, and the Schneeberg on account of the splendid view which may be obtained from its glorious crest.

A branch line of the same railway will take the stranger to *Mödling*, an ancient town possessing two interesting old churches; thence, in an eastern direction, to *Laxenburg* one of the imperial summer residences generally known on account of the splendid palace and park it contains. Here are to be seen: the *Löwenbrücke* (Lion's bridge), the *Fischerdorf*, the *Forsthaus*, the *Rittergau*, with the knight's monument, dating from more than 6 centuries, the *Rittergruft*, the *Franzensburg*, where a great many historical curiosities are stored up, a large pond, etc. From Mödling, in a south-eastern direction, lies the Brühl, a most romantic valley, between two rows of high rocks surmounted with a forest of lofty pine trees. On several of its heights artificial ruins have been constructed by express desire of Prince John Liechtenstein. Two of these ruins however are genuine, those of the ancient fortified castles of *Mödling* and *Liechtenstein*, the former of which was for some considerable length of time the residence of the Princes of the house of Babenberg.

After having passed *Gumpoldskirchen*, where the excellent wine bearing the same name is produced, the railway will take one to *Baden*, the most celebrated watering place in Austria. Baden offers but little of interest to the stranger, except the beauty of its situation and its thermal waters which seem to be a very good remedy for Rheumatism. The great number of persons who go there to take the baths does not amount to one third of those jubilant Viennese, who on holidays set forth from Vienna to explore the beautiful country surrounding Baden. Worth seeing is the *„Eiserne Thor"* (Iron Gate) two german miles from Baden. — In this direction there remains only the village of *Heiligenkreuz* to be mentioned with its old Cistercian monastery which latter was founded by Margrave Leopold in 1134.

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Wiener Tanzmusik.

S. WALDSTEIN, junior,

Wien, Kohlmarkt 5,

vis-à-vis Café Daum.

Optische und mechanische Instrumente

jeder Art in grösster Auswahl.

Theater-Doppel-Perspective

mit sehr annähernden Gläserconstructionen, sowie rühmlichst bekannte

Militär- und Touristen-Binocles

(System Waldstein junior),

Stativ- und Auszug-Fernrohre

für Land- und Seegebrauch,

Metall-Barometer (Aneroids)

in verschiedenen Dimensionen und Montirungen, auch in Taschenformat mit Tabellen für Höhemessungen.

Brillen und Lorgnetten,

genau nach ärztlicher Vorschrift od. gründlicher Prüfung der Sehkraft.

S. WALDSTEIN, junior,

Optiker und Mechaniker,

Wien, Kohlmarkt 5, vis-à-vis Café Daum.

Silberne Medaille

Paris 1862

Preismedaille

London 1862

Chocolade

JORDAN & TIMAEUS

am Petersplatz.

Speise-Chocoladen,

Trink-Chocolade mit und ohne Vanille,

Dessert-Chocoladen,

Chocolat praliné, figurirte Chocoladen,

Reise-Chocolade,

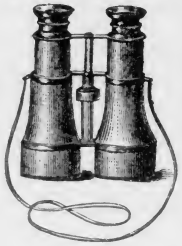
CHOCOLATINES

Chocoladen-Pastillen,

gefüllte Cartonnagen.

J. NEUHÖFER,

Optiker und Mechaniker



WIEN, **WIEN,**

Kohlmarkt 7. **Kohlmarkt 7.**

Größte Fabrik in Oesterreich

in

optischen u. mechanischen Instrumenten,

insbesondere von

Doppel-Theater-Perspectiven,

Militär- und Reise-Binocle,

Metall-Barometern

in allen Grössen und der von ihm

neu construirten

ANEROIDS

zu Höhenmessungen sammt Tabellen für Eisenbahnen und Hochbauten etc.

Fabriks-Haupt-Niederlage:

7 Wien, Kohlmarkt 7.

EMIL,

Friseur & Parfumeur,

Kärntnerring 11, unmittelbar neben dem Grand Hôtel

in Wien.

Grösste Niederlage von fertigen Haar-Arbeiten

zu billigst festgesetzten Preisen.

Reiche Auswahl der feinsten Parfums

von den ersten Häusern in Paris und London.

Lager von Kämmen, Bürsten,

sowie aller Arten der feinsten Toilette-Artikel.

Lager von Zahnwässern

von Botôt, Evans-pierre etc.

Friedrich Breitenfeld,

Stadt, Graben Nr. 30, I. Etage,

empfiehlt sich zum Bezuge echt

importirter Havanna-Cigarren

sowie echt

La Ferme'scher Cigarretten

und

Türkischer Tabake.

FRANZ HIESS,

Meerschaum-

und

Bernsteinwaaren-Fabrikant,

WIEN.

Niederlage: Kärntnerstraße 7.

Fabrik: Wieden, Wienstraße 31.

FRANZ THEYER

Wien. Stefansplatz

Domherrnhof Nr. 5.

empfiehlt sein grosses Lager von

Specialitäten,

Wiener Kunst- und Galanterie-Erzeugnissen

in Holz-, Leder-, Bronze-, Schildkrot-, Elfenbein- und Marmor-Arbeiten,

und zwar:

Pracht-Albums in gediegenster Ausstattung, für besondere Zwecke, in allen Grössen.

Altäre oder **Kapellen** en miniature für die Reise, sammt Votivbildern in kunstvoller Ausführung.

Cassetten in elegantester Ausstattung, für Schmuck, Thee, Cigarren, Handschuhe, Marken etc.

Rauch-Cassetten sammt Tischchen und vollständiger Einrichtung.

Fächer in Elfenbein, Schildkrot, Perlmutter in elegantester Ausführung mit Malereien von Künstlern ersten Ranges.

Photographie-Rahmen in allen Grössen, elegant, mit feinsten Schnitzereien.

Schreib-Mappen mit elegantesten Verzierungen, in verschiedenen Ledergattungen mit od. ohne Einrichtung.

Portemonnaies, Brieftaschen von Elfenbein, Schildkrot, Seehund, Krokodil-Haut, Juchten etc.

Reise-Necessaires, Reise-Taschen, vollständig eingerichtete **Koffer.**

Großes Sortiment religiöser Gegenstände, als: Kreuze, Bilder, Baum- oder Wald-Kapellen etc. zu mäßigsten Preisen.

Porzellan-, Wedgwood-,

Steingut-Niederlage

von

Albin Denk's Wwe.,

k. k. Hoflieferantin,

Wien,

Stadt, Goldschmiedgasse Nr. 12,

„zum Eisgrübl."

Speise-, Caffee-, Thee-Services.

Das Neueste in Luxus.

Einrichtungen

für

Hôtels, Gast- und Caffeehäuser,

Apotheken und chemische Laboratorien.

A. F. SYRÉ & NEFFE,

kais. kön.

Hof-Lieferanten

von

Papier-, Schreib- u. Zeichnen-Materialien,

fertigen

Wappen und Monogrammen

jeder Art auf Papier,

und halten reiches Lager von

Aquarell-Farben,

Schreib- und Zeichnen-Materialien,

ALBUMS,

Cubards, Papeterien, Farben-Cassetten,

Reisszeugen,

SCHREIB-GARNITUREN,

GALANTERIE-ARBEITEN aus Bronze, Holz, Leder etc. etc.

Neuestes in Fantasie-Papieren

mit Figuren, Blumen, Thieren etc.

WIEN,

Tuchlauben Nr. 6.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

gegenüber dem Neumarkt in Köln a. Rh.,

ältester Destillateur des echten Kölner-Wassers.

Preisgekrönt mit der

silbernen Medaille

I. Classe.

Patentirter Lieferant des

k. k. allerhöchsten österreichischen Hofes, Ihrer Majestäten Victor Emanuel II., Königs von Italien, Ludwig I., Königs von Portugal etc. etc.

Die **einzige En gros-Niederlage** für die k. k. österreich. Staaten **meines echten Kölner-Wassers,** dessen Fabrikation seit länger als hundert Jahren von **meiner Familie** betrieben wurde und durch mich nach den **Original-Recepten** fortgesetzt wird, befindet sich in

Wien, Graben Nr. 23, 2. Stock.

Köln und **Wien** im November 1871.

ii. Johann Maria Farina
gegenüber dem Neumarkt

Tapisserie-Etablissement

von

Eduard A. Richter

I. Bauernmarkt 10

WIEN.

„zum goldenen Löwen".

En gros et en détail.

Grösstes Lager von **angefangenen, fertigen** und **montirten Stickereien,** sowie allen **Nouveautés** in **Damenarbeiten.**

Montirungen

jeder Art werden prompt und geschmackvoll nach neuester Façon ausgeführt und ist für dieselben stets die reichhaltigste Auswahl der elegantesten u. modernsten **Holzschnitzerei-Arbeiten, Eisenmöbel, Korbwaaren, Cartonnage-** und **Portefeuilles-Waaren** etc. etc. geboten.

Vollständigstes Assortiment von **Näh-, Stick-** und **Häkelseide, Stick- & Strickwollen, Chenilles, Canevas, Stick-Perlen, Stick- & Häkelmustern** und allen für **Damenarbeiten** erforderlichen Artikeln.

Grösste und älteste

Stickmuster-Leihanstalt.

Theodor Fischer's

Bade-Etablissement

Margarethen-Bad,

V. Bezirk,

Wildenmanngasse 5,

10 Minuten vom kais. königl. Hof-Opernhause,

im Centralpunkte des V. Bezirkes.

Bade-Etablissement

I. Ranges.

NB. Jeder Margarethner, Hundsthurmer, Gaudenzdorfer und Meidlinger Omnibus verkehrt fortwährend von der inneren Stadt zur Badeanstalt und retour.

Haltstelle: Margarethenplatz.

J. WALDSTEIN,

Optiker.

Besitzer eines oculistischen Institutes

und

der ersten österreichischen

Crown- und Flintglas-Fabrik

in Wien,

Michaelerplatz Nr. 5,

nächst der kaiserlichen Burg.

Die in diesem Institute angewendete Methode ist von den berühmtesten Augenärzten Deutschlands als die vorzüglichste anerkannt.

K. k. priv. Porzellan-Fabriks-Niederlage Gießhübel.

K. k. priv. Porzellan- und Glas-Raffinerie in Steinschönau.

Niederlage in Constantinopel, Kereste-dji sokak Nr. 3.

K. K. PRIV. PORZELLAN-NIEDERLAGE

VON CZERNEY & COMP.,

Wien, Stadt, Rothenthurmstraße Nr. 37, Ecke der Kohlmesserg.asse.

Doctor Löw's

Privat-Heilanstalt

in Wien

im Dianabade.

Für Fremde in Wien, welche einer Cur oder Operation unter Leitung der ersten Fachärzte und klinischen Professoren der medicinischen Hochschule bedürfen, ist hier am besten gesorgt.

Bequeme, wohl eingerichtete Zimmer und Salons, mit bester Pflege und Bedienung, vorzüglicher Küche und jedem Comfort, wie selber nur in häuslicher Pflege möglich ist, werden hier den Patienten zu billigen, festgesetzten Preisen geboten, und tausende Kranke, den besten Ständen angehörig, haben hier schon Heilung gesucht und gefunden.

Ansteckende und epidemische Krankheiten sind zur Sicherung der Gäste von der Aufnahme hier ausgeschlossen.

Geschäftshaus für Damen-Moden,

das grösste „Wien's",

gegründet 1831,

mit solidestem Principe: unabänderlich feste, an jedem Stücke mit Ziffern notirte Preise von

M. J. ELSINGER & SOHN,

Mariahilferstrasse Nr. 60.

Confection. | Seidenstoffe.

Kleiderstoffe. | Châles & Tücher.

Zum römischen Kaiser.

SEIDENSTOFFE

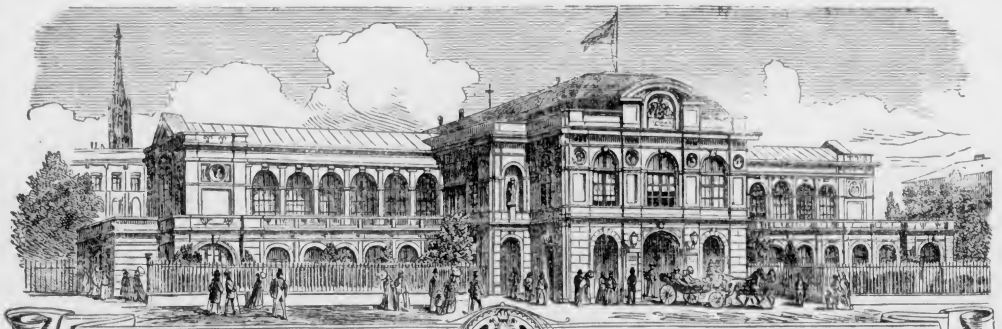
und

Modewaaren

Seilergasse Nr. 12

WIEN.

Gegründet im Jahre 1760.



K.K. GARTENBAU-GESELLSCHAFT

In den **Blumen-Sälen** und **Garten am Parkring** in **Wien** findet **während der Weltausstellung täglich Promenade-Concert** der ersten und beliebtesten Civil- und Militär-Capellen des In- und Auslandes statt. Ausserdem 2mal wöchentlich **Illuminations-, Decorations-** und **Ausstattungsfest.** Diese Concerte und Feste finden bei günstiger Witterung im Garten und in den Sälen, bei ungünstiger Witterung in den Sälen, bei Eröffnung sämmtlicher Localitäten, statt.

RESTAURATION: Täglich **Frühstück à la fourchette** oder **Lunch, Mittag** ständige **Table d'hôte,** feinste und beste Weine, Küche und echte Getränke von **Richard Faber,** Restaurant und k. k. Hoflieferant.

SPIELWAAREN-LAGER

zum

Rafael Sanzio

des

Moriz Thilen,

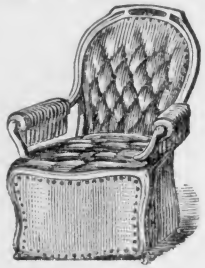
Wien, Goldschmiedgasse 3.

Douche-

und

Bade-Apparate

bei der Pariser Ausstellung bestens anerkannt u. zu hydropathischen Zwecken



praktisch eingerichtet, sowie

Haus- und Zimmer-Closets

mit und ohne Wasserspielung und in elegantester Ausstattung von Holz und Metall sind stets in grösster Auswahl vorräthig bei

JOSEF ZIRM,

(Jos. Mistelbach's Nachfolger) in Wien.

Fabrik: Wieden, grosse Neugasse Nr. 38.
Niederlage: Stephansplatz, Domherrnhof Nr. 5.

Seiden- und Modewaaren-Geschäft

für Damen.

Das grösste und best assortirte dieser Art in allen neuesten in- und ausländischen Stoffen.

Schinnerer & Gfrorner,

Bauernmarkt 5

(gegenüber dem Gundelhof).

Specialitäten

in einfärbigen Seidenstoffen: Wiener Fabrikation.

Fixe Preise.

ALLGEMEINE
illustrirte Weltausstellungs-Zeitung,

herausgegeben von

Heinrich Frauberger,

unter Mitwirkung von Mitgliedern der kaiserlichen Commission, der General-Direction, der Landes-Commissionen und der Commissariate des Auslandes.

Redaction, Administration und Expedition:

WIEN,

I., Parkring 2, vom 1. Mai ab: II., Nordbahnstrasse 28.

Das Blatt erscheint vorläufig wöchentlich 1mal, vom 1. Mai ab wöchentlich 2mal, im Umfange von zwei reich illustrirten Bogen und kosten 20 Nummern, welche einen Band bilden, bei allen Buchhändlern ö. W. fl. 4 = 2 Thlr. 20 Sgr., sowie directe von der Expedition in Wien.

Inserate, geschäftliche Notizen und Besprechungen von Fabriks Etablissements etc werden nach dem Tarife billigst berechnet.

Zugleich erscheint eine französische Ausgabe unseres Blattes:

„L'exposition universelle de Vienne",

Chef-Redacteur JULES FRANK, Paris, Rue Richelieu 112.

Frankreich 25 Frcs., Oesterreich-Ungarn und Deutschland 33 Frcs.

Ferner vom 1. Mai ab eine ungarische Ausgabe:

„Képes Kiállitási Lapek".

Demnächst erscheint das mit unserer Zeitung verbundene

Biographische Lexikon

der

Wiener Welt-Ausstellung 1873.

Wir sind überzeugt, dass dasselbe vermöge seines gediegenen Inhaltes und seiner prächtigen Ausstattung Alle im vollsten Masse befriedigen wird.

„VAUXHALL"

im k. k. Prater.

Eingang: Prater, Hauptalle, vis-à-vis dem Aquarium.

Unstreitig das grösste und eleganteste Vergnügungs-Etablissement der Welt.

Flächenraum ½ Million Quadrat-Fuss.

Täglich die grossartigsten Feste.

Abends „feenhafte Illumination" in allen Theilen dieses Riesengartens, nebstbei Beleuchtung mit einer weithin sichtbaren elektrischen **Riesensonne**, Beleuchtung aller Grotten und Cascaden mit zahllosen farbigen Pra ht-Lampions.

Auf dem prachtvollen grossen Teiche GONDELFAHRT, am Abend brillante Teichbeleuchtung.

Täglich grosse Production von 6 ausgezeichneten Musik-Capellen.

Im Sirenen-Tempel tägl. Ball champêtre à la Mabile in Paris u. Cremorn-gardens in London.

Im indischen Kiosk: Concert von Eduard Strauss, k. k. Hofball-Musikdirector,

mit eigener Wiener Capelle.

Im „internationalen Theater" täglich 4 Vorstellungen von Künstlerinnen und Künstlern ersten Ranges.

Restauration, Buffets, Trinkhallen u. Conditoreien von L. Langasch, J. Vogelmayer, L. Sacher.

Zur Bequemlichkeit des geehrten Publikums werden Tag und Nacht 10 Omnibusse nach allen Richtungen Wiens verkehren.

Orthopädische

HEIL-ANSTALT

Währing (nächst Wien),

Stiftgasse Nr. 3.

Der Vorstand dieses Institutes wohnt in der Anstalt und führt die Gesammt-Leitung. Die ärztliche Behandlung durch den Instituts-Vorsteher betrifft vorzugsweise Verkrümmungen und Verunstaltungen des Körpers, Verbildung und Entzündung der Knochen und Gelenke Verkürzung und Zusammenziehung der Sehnen, Schwund und Lähmung der Muskeln. Den Angehörigen der Patienten steht die Wahl von Consiliar-Aerzten frei. Sorgfältige Pflege und Verköstigung der Zöglinge, sowohl in gemeinschaftlichen als in separirten Zimmern, gymnastische Uebungen, Unterricht in Wissenschaften, Sprachen, Musik. Nähere Besprechungen, Consultationen, Programme und Aufnahme in der Anstalt von 4—5 Uhr.

Dr. v. Weil,
k. Rath und Director.

Established **24** years. — **16** medals.

Tarpaulins

Waterproof. **WASSERDICHTE** **REGENMÄNTEL** Garments.

of every kind

H. PAGET,

VIENNA,

first I. R. pr. Manufactory of

Waterproof Articles,

Office: Riemergasse 13, first floor,

also

Naxos Emery, Emery Cloth and Paper Firebunkets. — Waterproof goods for Military Equipment. — Tents etc.

Kais. königl. Hof-Lieferant

P. KEISS

IN WIEN.

FABRIK

von

Meerschaum- & Bernstein-Waaren

feinster Qualität,

Wappen & Monogramme

in bester Ausführung.

NIEDERLAGE:

I. Graben 16.

FABRIK:

VII. Richtergasse Nr. 9.

Mode-Weisswaaren,

Spitzen-Stickerei,

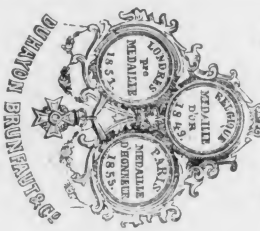
Confection

FRANZ ARNOLD & Cie.

Wien, Bognergasse 3

zum

SCHMETTERLING.



Grand Magasin de Blanc

de

FRANÇOIS SEDLMAYR & Co.,

VIENNE,

I. Bauernmarkt 2.

Choix immense de dentelles

en application, gaze, duchesse, valenciennes, chantilly, guipures noires et blanches et d'imitations en tous genres.

Pointes et confections

en chantilly, cambrai et lama noir et blanc.

Nouveautés en lingerie

parures, fichus, écharpes, mouchoirs, coiffures, bonnets, jupons etc.

Grand assortiment de rideaux

brodés sur tulle et mousseline et en guipure.

Salon au premier

tous genres de robes de printemps, d'été et de bal, en mousseline, toile, tarlatane, tulle et gaze.